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ADDRESS.

*THE CAMDEN CITY WATER-SUPPLY.**

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MR. PRESIDENT:—In asking the Camden County Medical Society to consider this subject, composed, as the society is, in part, of members residing outside the city's limits, I do not feel that I am making a selfish or unjust demand upon its valuable time; for, as medical men, as sanitarians, and as humanitarians it is our privilege and duty to give attention to the hygienic environment of the cities and towns of our county.

Of all the sanitary problems we are called upon to discuss, there is no single one more important, or so far-reaching in its results for good or evil, as that of water-supply. When we consider how peculiarly dependent upon water we are for our being, for health, for many of the comforts and pleasures of life, aside from the commercial value of this element, we must be impressed with the importance of securing it in its purest attainable state. Then, too, when we reflect that it is the greatest of all solvents, yet capable of holding in suspension various deleterious organic substances, and will sustain for a long period low forms of animal life inimicable to human health, we should endeavor to keep the source of our water-supply as sacred from contamination as were the wells of the ancients, who regarded them with almost idolatrous reverence.

The City of Camden is supplied with water from the Delaware River, taken at a point one-half mile above the mouth of Cooper's Creek; equal to a distance of two miles north of Market street, Camden. The river here is one mile wide, and is bisected by a large island, called Petty's Island. This island is two miles long and one-half mile wide, causing the river to divide into two channels, the Pennsylvania side of the river being narrower and deeper than the Jersey channel. The island is irregularly triangular in shape, the apex of the triangle pointing up-stream, while the base is inclined nearer to the Pennsylvania than it is to the Jersey shore.

Immediately north of the island is a bar, or shoal, which presents an obstacle to the passage of vessels of deep draught. To overcome this difficulty, the United States Government engineers have constructed a dyke, designed with the object of diverting into the Pennsylvania channel at the ebb tide a larger volume of water than would otherwise flow there. This diversion of the water serves the purpose of increasing the depth of the river here; and, by the augmented power of the current, a wearing effect is obtained that will, it is believed, eventually cause the removal of this obstruction to navigation.

This dyke begins two miles and three-quarters above the Camden water-works, and extends diagonally downward and inward to a point two-fifths of a mile from the north end of the island. In the first part of its course it is constructed of stone, but nearer the centre of the river it is

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formed of stone and piling. At the present time the dyke is four fifths of a mile in length, although it is the ultimate intention of the engineers in charge of this work to further extend it; but how much nearer to the island it will approach cannot now be stated. In addition to this, it is also proposed to cut off a large slice from the western part of the island, with the idea of making the Pennsylvania channel of the river an uniform width of a half mile.

One-half mile south of the intake pipe of the Camden water-works the Cooper's Creek empties into the Delaware River. This creek drains a considerable area of low, marshy land, much of which land is covered and uncovered twice in the twenty-four hours by the tides. It also, within a mile of its mouth, receives the refuse of three large chemical or phosphate manufactories, three woolen mills, large oil-cloth works, a dye manufactory, one of the largest iron foundries in the State, besides machine shops and some lesser establishments. In addition to the refuse obtained from the sources above noted, Cooper's Creek also receives the sewage from a large area of the city, which is discharged into it by the Federal Street and Eleventh Street sewers.

And this stream, be it remembered, empties its water and sewage into the Delaware at a point only one-half mile below the intake pipe of the Camden water-works.

A short distance below the mouth of Cooper's Creek is the outlet of the Second Street sewer, which drains a large and closely-populated section of the city.

Such is a description of the river and its appendances in the immediate vicinity of the Camden pumping-station.

While the river is thus defiled in the vicinity of the pumping-station, we must not ignore the other, and greater, avenues of pollution. With the exception of a portion of the Eighth Ward, all of the sewage of Camden is poured into the Delaware. In other words, an area of 744 acres is thus drained. From Philadelphia the contribution of unclean matter is inconceivably greater. The area of Philadelphia that is sewered and drained into the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers is 62 square miles; that is, 39,680 acres.

All the refuse of a manufacturing city of nearly twelve hundred thousand inhabitants is emptied at our doors—from its slaughter-houses, its leather factories, its dye-houses, its chemical laboratories, its phosphate works, its laundries, public and private, its soap factories, its gas houses—all empty their refuse into the source from whence is obtained the water that is conveyed to our homes. In addition to this, all the filth accumulating upon the hundreds of miles of streets is carried by every downpour of rain directly into the same great reservoir—the river. What this means, let any observant person see for himself by noting the mixture of animal refuse and other matter to be seen upon any of the streets of great traffic in Philadelphia or Camden.

Of course, we have the added volume of the Schuylkill water to neutralize the sewage received from Manayunk and West Philadelphia. But that surely cannot avail much, as our neighbors across the river are using many arguments to prove that the Schuylkill, before it has received its addition of Philadelphia sewage, is only a little less unwholesome than the Delaware water.

But, the unpleasant fact is impressed upon our minds that *this* is not all. The excreta from nearly one and a half millions of human beings is daily added to the current—excreta from the healthy, the consumptive, the syphilitic, the cancerous, the typhoid fever patient, and others suffering with loathsome and unclean disease—a disgusting torrent, which is constantly flowing into the Delaware River from Philadelphia, Camden, and some of the near-by towns.

It is computed that the quantity of excreta from each human body amounts to three pounds in twenty-four hours. Placing the estimate at the reasonable figure that in the vicinity of Camden there are 1,200,000 inhabitants, we have the enormous mass of 3,600,000 pounds of human excrement emptied into the Delaware River *every day* in the immediate vicinity of the point from which the water that is supplied to Camden is taken.

It has seemed proper to make this statement of the avenues of pollution of the Delaware River in this vicinity, in order that there should be no misconception of the true source of the evil that menaces Camden.

Within the year or two past we have heard and read much of the danger we are to apprehend from the construction of the dyke just described to you. In the opinion of some, the dyke was the one overshadowing evil, and in

the earnest discussion that has ensued because of its presence, on the one hand, we have lost sight of the immense amount of sewage poured into the river, on the other hand. All classes of citizens have united in the prayer that this evil should be removed from our midst. Committees have been appointed, and men who hold office have been implored to go up to Washington and intercede in Camden's behalf.

But prayer, intercession, and pleading have been alike useless. The government engineers, from whom emanated the recommendation that this work should be done, are agreed that it is a necessity, in order that the river above Fisher's Point may become navigable for vessels of deep draught; and it is useless for the people of Camden to petition for its removal. The opposition to the presence of the dyke has been upon the theory that it acted as a dam, preventing the circulation of the water in the channel upon the Jersey side of the river. Reasoning without experiment, this would seem to be plausible ground for combating the construction of this work. But the objection is more apparent than real. With every movement of the tide the water flows through this channel freely, and, as a proof of this assertion, I quote the following sentence from a daily paper, describing the recent trial of the guns of the cruiser Vesuvius, which occurred opposite the Camden water-works. The sentence is as follows: "The Vesuvius manœuvered some time to get into the position she would occupy, but owing to the *strong tide* and high wind great difficulty was experienced in handling her." Here we have testimony that all can understand, for the current was strong, indeed, that caused a large vessel to become almost unmanageable while in charge of two powerful steam-tugs. This occurred opposite the intake pipe of the Camden water-works, thus indicating that the one great objection to the presence of the dyke—that it would interfere with the flow of water in this channel—is not valid. If the dyke is a menace to this city, then it is secondary to that other danger, but which has received less consideration—river pollution.

As stated above, all the sewage of Philadelphia and Camden is discharged into the Delaware, either directly, or through the agency of the Schuylkill River or Cooper's Creek. In the case of the creek, the contaminated water is emptied into the river with the ebb tide. At the flow of the tide this sewage material is carried back again, and as only a small percentage of it can return up the creek, the result is that it is swept directly over the intake-pipe of the Camden water-works. Thus, there is a comparatively short interval elapsing between the discharge of sewage into this creek and the pumping of the same into the reservoir. If this stream were the only source of pollution of the Delaware River, it would be sufficient to warrant the taking of water for domestic purposes from elsewhere, as its proximity to the pumping-station renders it very probable that germs of disease are transferred from the sewers of the northern part of the city directly into the water-mains and dwellings of Camden.

The sewage of Philadelphia is discharged into the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, with the result that it all eventually becomes incorporated with the water of the former-named river. While the volume of water in the Delaware is very large, it must be borne in mind that the amount of sewage emptied into the river is very large, also. If the river flowed directly to the sea, then the possibility of the water supplied to Camden being polluted by the sewage of Philadelphia would be very small. But the action of the tides causes an oscillation of the waters, to and fro, and substances held in suspension may remain in the same vicinity some time before being carried down the river. This is exemplified in the case of individuals drowned in the river, whose bodies may remain within a mile or two of the place of accident for days, or even for weeks. Then, when we reflect that every day a mass equal to three million six hundred thousand pounds of human excreta is discharged into the river in addition to the immense amount of refuse from the manufactories and streets of the cities of Philadelphia and Camden; that the sewage poured out during any one day may remain in the vicinity of the city for a variable period; that this sewage contains germs of disease that are fatal to human life, we must conclude that, so long as the pumping-station of the Camden water-works is in its present situation, the chances of our citizens receiving fecal matter in their drinking-water are very great.

While it has not been denied that the Delaware River is polluted in the matter just described, yet it is claimed that this contami-

nating material is rendered nearly, if not wholly, inert by the time it reaches the homes of the people of Camden. Presuming we had indisputable knowledge that the water we are using does not possess the elements capable of producing typhoid fever, dysentery, or other diseases in our own persons, yet the consciousness that the (at times) sparkling fluid we place to our lips contains the excreta from all forms of animal life, healthy and diseased, cannot add to our enjoyment of it as a beverage. But, is it true that the Delaware water is purified before we receive it?

Contaminated water is purified by the process known as aëration, or chemical oxidation of the organic matter in it. The fish, infusorial animals, and aquatic plants also act a very important part as agents concerned in the removal of organic impurities. But, in order that these agencies may complete the task assigned to them by nature, certain agitation of the water, and time, are requisite.

The proximity of the intake pipes of the Camden water-works to the sources of pollution renders it exceedingly probable that the sewage poured into the river from the various avenues noted is in great part unchanged before the water is pumped into the reservoir at Pavonia; and, according to the official report of the Chief Engineer of the water department, the water that is pumped into the reservoir in the morning is delivered into the pipes at night. As there is a continuous flow of unclean and offensive material into the river from the houses and factories of this city and Philadelphia, it is apparent that under the most favorable conditions but a short time can elapse before some of that animal refuse is conveyed back again to the houses of Camden.

Dr. Alfred Taylor stated before a parliamentary commission, appointed to examine the water supply of London, that "organic matter in water is only offensive while in process of decay. When this operation is completed it ceases to be harmful." And Dr. H. Letheby, medical officer of health for the city of London, stated before the same commission that "when sewage had been mixed with twenty times its volume of water, and had flowed ten or twelve miles, it was absolutely destroyed." Here we have two statements which have a direct bearing upon the subject we are considering.

Authorities are agreed, where sewage matter is discharged into the source of water-supply, that certain time is requisite for changing the dangerous organic material into the harmless nitrates, nitrites, and ammonia salts. The time necessary to render animal refuse harmless varies, of course, with circumstances. A rapidly-flowing river will purify itself sooner than a stream flowing sluggishly, and if there are waterfalls or rapids the process will be still further hastened.

The conditions that obtain in the case of the contamination of the Delaware River are such that we cannot claim that complete destruction of organic substances is effected. The amount of impure material is so great, the avenues of pollution are so numerous, the action of the tides such that this unclean matter is kept more or less in proximity to the pumping-station; thus, before complete oxidation of the sewage has taken place, a certain quantity of it must be pumped into the water-pipes of Camden, and the water is distributed while the contained organic matter is in process of decay—in that transition stage which is most dangerous to health.

But there is another point involved in the consideration of this problem of water-supply. Among this vast multitude of human beings, which we have estimated at the moderate number of 1,200,000, whose excreta is constantly being added to the current from which Camden is supplied with potable water, there must always be a large percentage suffering with diseases that are propagated through the agency of what are known as specific germs. In this latitude, except in instances of special epidemics, these diseases are most apt to be typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis (consumption); and, of this enumeration, the disease most frequently traced to contaminated water is typhoid fever. The question naturally arises, What are the probabilities that the water supplied to Camden contains any of these germs? The answer hinges upon the viability of the various bacilli of disease, for it is not disputed that these agents are discharged into the river along with the excreta of the patients.

Tests have been conducted by numerous experimenters with the view of ascertaining the life period of various disease germs in drinking water. While these investigations are not complete, yet enough has been done to conclusively demonstrate that the bacilli of certain

diseases survive for a long period and increase in water containing organic matter; and pages could be filled with the history of epidemics of various diseases traced to infected drinking-water. This point is so susceptible of demonstration that it would be superfluous to occupy the valuable time of this society in relating instances. And when we reflect that only a short interval does elapse frequently between the dejection of these disease-propagating germs from the bowels of the patient and their distribution to the homes of Camden, we can readily understand the interest this subject of water-supply possesses for all residing in this city.

In considering this subject we are brought irresistibly to the conclusion that it was a mistake, in the first place, to locate the pumping station so near to the sources of contamination as has been done in this case; and the evils resulting from that mistake will grow greater year by year if the city continues to take water from this part of the river.

While the volume of water in the Delaware will, perhaps, never be greater than it is now, we must remember that the volume of sewage will, in time, be vastly increased. Philadelphia, with a population now of nearly 1,200,000 inhabitants and a great army of horses and other animals, will, a few years hence, have become a city of perhaps 2,000,000 people, and sections that are not now drained will be sewered, and thus a very much greater contribution of defiling material will be poured into the river, the water of which we drink. Camden, with a population of nearly 75,000, is rapidly increasing in inhabitants and area, and it, too, a few years from now will have doubled in numbers. The villages up and down the Delaware are also growing in population and manufacturing importance, and in the near future will be factors in the problem of river-pollution that cannot be ignored.

The question occurs to us, Where can pure water be found? This is a question of too great importance to be answered hastily; besides, it is not the object of this paper to decide for the people of Camden where their potable water should be obtained. The desire has been to indicate from where it should *not* be taken.

I will, however, take the liberty to quote a paragraph from the final report of the late State Geologist, Professor Cook, which was issued last year. He said:—

"The streams of the Archæan Highlands are, perhaps, the purest of the State. Next to the streams of the Highlands come those of the pine plains of southern New Jersey for purity. It is true that those flowing through cedar swamps are colored a dark brown by the organic (vegetable) matter which they hold in solution, but this is not deleterious, and the water is very pleasant. The other streams, known as white water, are wonderfully clear and pure. These southern streams are also noted for their equable flow."

It will be objected, no doubt, that these sources of supply are so distant from us, and the expense of furnishing the water to this city so great that they cannot be utilized. But it is doubtful whether an objection of this kind will have weight with the inhabitants of the Camden of the future. As the people come to better understand the dangers that lurk in the waters of the Delaware they will demand that a remedy shall be found, no matter what the expense may be.

CAMDEN, N. J.

CLINICAL LECTURE.

*FUMING INHALATIONS.**

BY WILLIAM MURRELL, M.D.,

Fellow Royal College of Physicians, Lecturer on Pharmacology at the Westminster Hospital, London; Honorary Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

FUMING inhalations—inhalations, that is to say, of smoke of various kinds—are of service in the treatment of chronic bronchitis, especially when the asthmatic element predominates. The ordinary nitre-papers are made by dissolving from half a drachm to a drachm of nitre in water and saturating blotting-paper with the solution. When dried they burn readily, giving off dense white fumes. The smoke has been analyzed, and is found to contain carbonic acid, nitrogen, watery vapor, cyanogen, ammonia, and nitrate of potassium. Hyde Salter, in his classical work on Asthma, narrates many cases of spasmodic dyspnœa which have been benefited by this simple remedy. The ordinary nitre-papers often fail to give relief because they are not strong enough. For some years past I have used very strong nitre-papers containing both the nitrate and the chlorate of potassium. Each paper is composed of six

* Abstract of a clinical lecture delivered at the Westminster Hospital.

folds of blotting-paper, six inches square, and they are made by dipping them in a hot saturated solution of chlorate of potash and nitre. They should be dried slowly in front of the fire, or, better still, in the open air. The papers so prepared, which may conveniently be called nitre-tablets, are as thick as cardboard, and they are covered all over with crystals of the salts with which they are saturated. Sometimes I add iodide of potassium to the solution, and this, I think, increases their efficacy. Before they are quite dry they may be sprinkled with Friar's balsam, essence of camphor, tincture of sumbul, or tincture of stramonium. In this way several varieties of nitre-paper are available. Sometimes one form will succeed when others have failed. Their mode of use is simple: The doors and windows having been closed, the tablet is folded in the middle so as to make it like a tent or the half-open cover of a book. It is placed on a tin plate or the fire-shovel and lighted at each end, when it burns very rapidly, throwing out flames often four or five inches long and giving rise to dense volumes of smoke. They should not be lighted near the bed for fear of accident. They are strong—strong enough to burn the house down unless care be taken. The sufferer often obtains speedy relief and drops off to sleep. They apparently exert some narcotic action, for they will often answer in cases of sleeplessness after the failure of opium, chloral, and other narcotics. Many of my patients, suffering from chronic bronchitis, speak highly of them; but they do not succeed in every case, and they must be used with caution. The "ozone papers," so largely advertised, probably contain iodide of potassium in addition to the nitrate, and this is undoubtedly a useful adjunct. Care should be taken in the selection of the blotting-paper employed, for much of it is made of coarse rags, which, when burned, give off a most irritating vapor. I usually choose a white paper, and often place a small piece under the microscope to see if it is suitable for the purpose.

For some years I have used "asthmatic pastilles," which contain equal parts of nitre, chlorate of potash, and lycopodium. They are cast in molds, and when dry burn readily, giving off white fumes.

There are several powders which, when burnt and the smoke inhaled, are used for the relief of asthma. Probably the best known of these is Himrod's Powder, but Bliss' Cure, the Green Mountain (Vermont) Cure, and Hockin's Remedy run it hard. From Himrod's Powder may be obtained an alkaloid which, when applied to the eye, dilates the pupil. I will not hazard a guess at the composition of these remedies, especially as some of them, in all probability, vary from time to time, but the following formula from the *Extra Pharmacopœia* may throw some light on the subject:—

PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞ Nitrate of potassium, . . 2 ounces.
Boiling distilled water, . 2 ounces.

Dissolve and add to—

Lobelia in powder,
Stramonium leaves in powder,
Black tea in powder, . āā 2 ounces.

Mix well and dry.

I am not sure that fennel would not in some cases be a useful addition.

The following formulæ for fuming inhalations will be found useful:—

1. ℞ Powdered nitre, . . . 1 ounce.
Powdered anise-fruit, . . 1 ounce.
Powdered stramonium leaves, 2 ounces.

2. ℞ Powdered nitre, . . . 1½ ounces.
Powdered anise-fruit, . . 1 ounce.
Powdered stramonium leaves, 2 ounces.
Powdered sumbul-root, . . 1 ounce.

3. ℞ Powdered nitre, . . . 1½ ounces.
Powdered anise-fruit, . . 1 ounce.
Powdered stramonium leaves, 2 ounces.
Powdered benzoin, . . 1 ounce.

The various forms of incense are wonderfully useful in the treatment of chronic bronchitis. Sometimes I buy it at the shops and sometimes have it made, according to one or other of the following recipes:—

1. ℞ Styrax, ... 5 drachms.
Benzoin, ... 3 ounces.
Sumbul, ... 1 drachm.
Frankincense, . . . 5 drachms.

2. ℞ Powdered cascarilla, . . 1 ounce.
Powdered myrrh,
Powdered styrax,
Powdered benzoin,
Powdered frankincense,
Burgundy pitch, . . āā ½ ounce.

3. ℞ Olibanum, ... 2 ounces.
Benzoin, ... 1 ounce.

Marshall's cubeb cigarettes and the "Cigares Anti-Asthmatiques de M. Joy" are often used with advantage.

Arsenic taken internally is useful both in asthma and chronic bronchitis, and arsenical cigarettes made of paper impregnated with arsenate of sodium, so that each contains about three-quarters of a grain of the salt, may often be prescribed with advantage. The patients should inhale the fumes strongly three or four times, taking them well into the chest. I have never known them produce any disagreeable symptoms.

Stramonium cigarettes, made from the leaves of the common thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*), are frequently smoked with advantage. A special preparation, known as datura tatula, is still more efficacious. Whether it is a distinct species, or simply the datura stramonium cultivated with care and grown under favorable circumstances, I have not been able to ascertain. At all events, it answers well in relieving dyspnœa, and patients frequently tell me that they smoke a pipe of it before going to bed and the first thing in the morning with advantage. Patients who live in the country should cultivate their own stramonium, which will grow on any dungheap. For those who are not habitual smokers tobacco is a useful remedy. Most people, however—ladies included—are nowadays so accustomed to the use of the weed that tolerance has long since been established, and it is comparatively little used as an anti-spasmodic. For women who have never smoked, a good Turkish cigarette immediately after breakfast, or on retiring to rest, is often useful, facilitating expectoration and lessening dyspnœa.

As these fuming inhalations are used chiefly in cases of spasmodic dyspnœa, I may mention that I have found grindelia robusta useful in asthma—given internally in the form of the liquid extract. I remember one case especially, in which, for a time, it answered admirably. The patient, a young woman of nineteen, had suffered from spasmodic asthma for two years, and had been under treatment for eighteen months. Her attacks usually came on twice a week, but sometimes oftener. They lasted, as a rule, only five or six hours, but occasionally a couple of days. In the intervals she was perfectly well and had no cough. On physical examination of the chest a little emphysema was detected, but nothing more. She was not febrile, her temperature, taken at bed-time for three weeks, ranging from 97.6° to 99.4° F. She had had a great deal of treatment, the list of remedies including arsenic, belladonna, ipecacuanha, lobelia, iodide of potassium, citrate of caffeine, stramonium and datura tatura, jarborandi and pilocarpine, Jamaica dogwood, quebracho and its alkaloid, nitrite of amyl, nitro-glycerin, iodide of ethyl, pure terebene resorcin, hypodermic injections of morphine and atropine, nitre papers and tablets, cubebs, cigarettes, Himrod's and the Green Mountain powders, and sprays and inhalations of all kinds. The first specimen of grindelia robusta was a sample sent me from America, and it answered admirably, relieving the spasm almost immediately. A supply was then obtained from a wholesale chemist in the city, but it had comparatively little effect. A specimen from a retail chemist was better. Finally, a supply was sent over from America. The four specimens tried for this patient might be arranged in the following order, according to their activity:—

1. American sample.
2. American supply.
3. Retail specimen.
4. Wholesale specimen.

In prescribing grindelia robusta great care must be taken to see that the drug is a good quality. Many of the failures are, I am sure, attributable to the employment of unreliable preparations.

The following is a case of winter cough, accompanied by great shortness of breath, in which grindelia robusta did much good:—

Case I.—Charles B., a carman, æt. 32, has had a cough every winter for four or five years. He is free from it, as a rule, in the summer, but it is apt to return if he is exposed to cold or gets wet. He is greatly troubled with shortness of breath. The attacks come on usually about three in the morning, and often last four or five hours. He has had as many as three in the week. He often has these attacks in the summer, but they are worse in the winter. The last week they have been so bad that he has been unable to go to work. They come on now quite independently of the cough. On examining the chest he is found to have cooing rhonchus all over both sides. Ordered an ounce of liquid extract of grindelia robusta, twenty drops in water every four hours. The same day he was better, and on the following

day he was able to go to work. It did much good to the breathing, but hardly affected the cough. He continued taking the medicine for a month and derived much benefit from it.

In the following case in which there was a double basic murmur, benefit was experienced:—

CASE II.—Jacob B., æt. 56, has had a cough for a year, chiefly in the day-time, and chiefly on exertion. It is bad, but not nearly so bad as the shortness of breath. The attack comes on every morning about three and lasts an hour. He wheezes so much that he disturbs the house. He does not know what brings it on, but it is quite uninfluenced by food. He has had gout, and on examining the chest it is found that he has a double basic murmur. Ordered twenty drops of the liquid extract of grindelia robusta, to be taken in water frequently. A week later he returned and said that the medicine had done good to the attacks; they lasted only ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, instead of an hour. The cough was about the same, and certainly no better. The last three days he had taken twenty five drops five or six times a day. During the following week the dose was increased to thirty drops, and this did even more good. The grindelia was now stopped and a tonic substituted. The patient did not like this, and returned begging that the grindelia might be continued. It acted promptly as before and gave the patient relief. He felt so much better that he was going to Paris for a week's holiday.

The next is a case of spasmodic asthma treated with grindelia robusta:—

CASE III.—Charles L., æt. 47, a horse-keeper, wakes up in the morning about three or four o'clock with shortness of breath, which lasts twenty minutes or more. He cannot lie in bed, and often has to stand at the open window in his night-shirt. This has been going on without intermission for three or four years. He is afraid he will break a blood-vessel. Sometimes the attack ends in vomiting. He is fairly well in the day-time, except that he can never eat any breakfast. Ordered an ounce of the liquid extract of grindelia robusta, and told to take twenty drops in water three times a day, with an extra dose every quarter of an hour during the paroxysm. For the first two nights the patient was no better, and the third night he did not wake at all, but slept on till eight in the morning. It was the first night he had not been disturbed for a number of years. For the last three days he has been free from shortness of breath. The medicine was repeated for another week and the patient was seen at intervals for a month, but he remained perfectly well as regards the breathing.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*FOREIGN BODY IN THE LEFT PRIMARY BRONCHUS.**

BY ONAN B. GROSS, M.D.

BY the request of the attending physician and family I called to see Anna McFeely, æt. 13 months, on August 1st, 1889. The child was suddenly taken ill a week previously by a most severe and suffocating attack of dyspnœa, which after a few moments as suddenly subsided. The child having been perfectly healthy prior to this attack, it was at once surmised that a foreign body had been inhaled into the larynx and trachea. Close questioning elicited the fact that shelled peas and several carpet-tacks were within reach of the child, and in all probability furnished a clue as to the character of the inhaled foreign body.

Recurrent attacks of forcible and violent cough occurred at irregular intervals, accompanied by retching, and at times vomiting, and the child had at all times an anxious look of impending suffocation and danger. Respiration and temperature were such as usually accompany inflammation of lung tissue.

Percussion, on August 1st, or one week after primary attack, revealed a circumscribed area of dullness extending from the second to the fifth rib, and from near the median line to a point two inches below the left anterior axillary fold. The respiratory sounds were also found absent in this described area, and surrounding parts of lung-tissue elicited coarse mucous râles of a subcrepitant character. There was no sputæ, excepting such only as followed violent retching or vomiting. The right lung was found to be perfectly normal.

From the first to the fourteenth day of August, or during the second and third weeks of the child's illness, very little change occurred in

* Read at Forty-third Semi-Annual Meeting of the Camden County Medical Society, November 12, 1889.

the child's condition, excepting that upon several occasions marked improvement was observed in the character of the breathing and mucous râles were heard in the areas of lung-tissue when the respiratory sounds had been suspended; but these favorable indications were of but an evanescent character, and from the twenty-first to the twenty-eighth day of illness a gradual consolidation of left lung occurred, ending in death; due more to exhaustion than asphyxia, on the stated twenty-eighth day of illness.

A post-mortem examination about twenty hours after death was conducted very carefully in order to accurately locate the suspected foreign body. After the removal of the sternum and costal cartilages, the right lung and heart structures were found normal, whereas the entire left lung had undergone a dark but not solid hepatization. The root of the left lung was cut across about one and one-half inches from the trachea bifurcation, and the bronchi were split open in every direction, but no foreign body was found, the air-tubes containing only a frothy and blood-stained mucus; but on cutting the primary bronchus, and into the trachea, there was found an average-sized marrow-fat pea. This lay in the primary bronchus at about its secondary division into the lung structure, or one and one-half inches from the tracheal bifurcation. It will be of interest to note that this pea had not changed from the normal, excepting that its capsule was thickened and easily detached from the pea proper, and it had also evidently undergone the primary stages of germination, as evidenced in the broken depression left by its broken-off sprout.

The reason why bronchotomy was not performed for the relief of this child is because of its slightly improved condition during its second and third week.

Of the seventeen reported cases of like character it is found that in only one case was the foreign body lodged in the left bronchus, the others being found in the larynx, trachea, or, as stated (nine) in the right bronchus. This is no doubt owing to the structure of the parts, as favoring the descent into the larger right bronchus, which, while larger in calibre, is shorter than left bronchus, as one compared to one and one-half or two inches in length. The bronchial septum is also placed more toward the left side by reasen of the increased calibre of right bronchus.

The most important features and the reasons for presenting this case before this Society are the natural deductions favoring an early operation in bronchotomy for relief, even in cases where the foreign body is one capable of undergoing softening and disintegration; for this pea, as an illustration, may have remained for many months before its softening could have favored safe expulsion. And again, in diagnosis, it must not be inferred that because the left lung is invaded there must be some other cause than foreign-body lodgment, because of the structural peculiarity of the primary bronchial divisions, inasmuch as in this case there may be exceptions to this, as well as other general rules.

CAMDEN, N. J.

*CANCER OF PYLORUS.**

BY G. T. ROBINSON, M.D.

J. A., aged fifty-five years, a miller, and of excellent family history, found himself "going down hill," as he expressed it. His weight had formerly been two hundred and fifty pounds, but about the latter part of December, 1888, the loss of flesh was quite perceptible, and he complained of gastric uneasiness. I first saw him on January 3, 1889. He had vomited his supper and appeared to be suffering from indigestion. Under suitable treatment and dieting he recovered sufficiently for me to leave him the next day. On January 14th I was again called and found him in the same condition as before. As he had failed to carry out my directions regarding diet, and had eaten heartily of fried bacon, the cause of the return seemed evident. I made a careful examination of him and found some tenderness in the epigastrium. The urine was slightly albuminous, and there was some pain in the lumbar region. It was now evident that no solid food could be retained by the stomach. At or about the time when the digested food should leave the stomach *vomiting* would invariably follow if *solids* had been taken, while if *liquids* only had been taken considerable uneasiness would be experienced and occasionally vomiting. The vomited matter consisted only of the *food* taken, and relief was instant when the stomach became empty. From the character of the symptoms at this date I was led to believe in the existence of pyloric ob-

* Read at the Forty-third Semi-Annual Meeting of the Camden County Medical Society.

struction. The loss of flesh I thought was most too rapid to be accounted for by any other theory than that of a cancerous origin. He was beginning to pass urine charged with bile and some trace of albumen, while *obstinate constipation* was likewise present. As each week passed it became necessary to reduce the quantity of liquids given in order to avoid vomiting, until even water was not retained.

Notwithstanding the emaciated condition of the patient he succeeded in existing solely upon enemata of peptonized milk and beef for twenty-one days before death, the stomach having refused to retain anything. For a week before death the case presented the most remarkable evidence of emaciation I have ever witnessed. The bowels had been forced in a solid mass against the diaphragm so that the curvature in the lumbar vertebræ could be seen protruding from the abdomen. Still more remarkable was the pulsations of the abdominal aorta, which could be *seen* as well as felt. With the assistance of Dr. Osman I made a post-mortem examination and succeeded in verifying the diagnosis. In addition to occlusion of the pylorus by a cancerous mass there was likewise deposits in the liver and pancreas. Microscopical examination of the growth has proven it to be of the scirrhus variety. The right end of the pancreas was enormously enlarged, and by pressure on the surrounding parts had occluded the hepatic duct, while its weight against the *pyloric end* of the *stomach* would have been sufficient to cut off communication with the bowel even had *it* not been the seat of disease also. The case is remarkable from the fact that life should have existed so long after the functions of the stomach, liver, and pancreas had been cut off.

REPORT OF TWO CASES OF OVARIAN TUMOR.

By F. A. LONG, M.D.,
MADISON, NEB.

IN January last, Caroline S., about twenty-two years of age, was operated upon for the removal of an ovarian tumor. The operation consisted of an incision in the median line, probably four inches in length. Exposure of the internal organs proved the girl to be pregnant. A hypodermic needle was thrust into the uterus on the anterior surface and drew off some amniotic fluid. Three days after closure of the wound the patient gave birth to a seven-months'-old fœtus, and during the night following she died. The mistaken diagnosis was carefully concealed, as was also the fact that a child had been prematurely born. The girl was buried, and two weeks subsequently an inquest was called for. The post-mortem revealed the true condition of affairs, and the attending surgeons appeared and testified to the facts above given. They further agreed in their testimony that in this case the girl was apparently of exceptional moral character; that she always strenuously denied that there was any cause for pregnancy, and that in her case all the usual signs and symptoms of pregnancy were absent. It was shown that the girl had not menstruated for seventeen months, the last periodical flow having stopped prematurely on shipboard one and a half years ago.

The verdict of the jury recited the facts and virtually exonerated the surgeons. The friends of the deceased, however, had the surgeons arrested and bound over to the district court in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

A few days after the arrest of the surgeons the brother of the dead girl and her *fiancé* met the operator on the highway and shot him, five balls taking effect, one shattering the humerus near the shoulder. It is said that twenty balls were fired. Neither the would-be assassins nor the surgeons have had their trials.

Case 2. The other case occurred in this county two years ago. A tumor was diagnosed in a young girl of seventeen years by a young physician in his first year of practice. An operation was advised, consented to by the parents and girl, and with two assistants, members of his graduating class, and in the presence of several other professional gentlemen, who by courtesy were invited to be present, an abdominal section was made and revealed a womb pregnant about five months. This patient died the next night. The assistants took the first train to their respective abodes in Iowa and the young doctor whose case it was in due time left for parts unknown, although a contribution from his pen to the Register in 1888 revealed his presence in Chicago. In this case it appears that ordinary caution was hardly exercised in diagnosing the nature of the case, for one of the physicians present by courtesy, noticing the conspicuous central location of the enlargement, asked them to take measurements and urged them to desist from the operation, so certain did he feel of a mistaken diagnosis having been made. What

shall one say of such cases? In the first case the mistaken diagnosis was made after repeated and careful examinations by three men of recognized ability and good standing in the profession. In the latter by three recent graduates of less than one year's practice, with how much care and caution is not known. Abdominal section will hardly become a popular operation in Madison County.

ABSTRACTS.

EXALGINE, meaning that which chases away pain, is the name of the latest newly-born therapeutic agent. Its real name is very much longer — *Orthomonomethylacetanilide*, and its virtues ought to be great if its therapeutical power can be estimated by the number of syllables in its name. The substance was discovered by Bardet, and introduced to the Academy of Sciences by Berthelot. It resembles antipyrin a great deal, but seems to act on sensibility much more actively than that drug, and less so on the thermogenetic centres; so that it is a pure analgesic. The dose used is smaller than that of antipyrin, being thirty to fifty centigrammes in one dose, or fifty to seventy-five taken in two doses in the twenty-four hours. The quick relief it gives from pain is remarkable in all forms of neuralgia, and there is no gastric or intestinal irritation after its use, nor any rash or cyanosis, as there so often is with antipyrin and acetanilide. It is eliminated by the urinary passages, and modifies the amount of sugar produced in diabetic polyuria. It should be given with a little alcoholized water, as it dissolves readily in that menstruum; but is rather insoluble in water. It is like all of this new group of medicines, antiseptic, antithermic and analgesic, but this last action is the dominant one in this special form.— *Medical Times*, April 15th.

SALICYLATE OF MERCURY.—Dr. W. C. Caldwell, of Chicago, Ill., in an original communication upon salicylate of mercury in the Therapeutic Gazette, concluded thus on this drug:—

1. Because the salicylate is likely not absorbed from an acid membrane, it will usually produce less derangement of the stomach than the bichloride.

2. Because the mercury is combined with an organic radical, it will produce less irritation during both first- and elimination- contact actions than the bichloride.

3. Because the salicylate contains less mercury, and acts slower than the bichloride, it has less action on albumen and on bacteria of putrefaction, and far less on digestion.

4. Because the salicylate passes through the stomach to the duodenum, and there is dissolved, it appears that, exhibited with hydrochloric acid, it would be better adapted for an intestinal antiseptic than the bichloride, which probably is dependent mainly on its elimination-contact action in the intestinal canal.

5. Because the mercury is combined with an organic radical, it should not be prescribed with mineral salts of the heavy metals.

6. Because iodide of potassium given with it converts it into the biniodide, the salicylate should not be exhibited at the same time, unless it be in small doses.

7. Because the salicylate is insoluble in acids it should not be prescribed with drugs requiring an acid menstruum for solution.

8. Because chemical change occurs when combined with muriate of cocaine, they should not be given together.

9. Because the bichloride is probably more active and effective in syphilis, it probably is the best when it agrees.

10. Because the bichloride has such marked elimination-contact action, it is the better when such action is desired, as in acute tonsillitis, parotitis, etc.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

HERPETIC ERUPTIONS.

Dr. C. R. Illingworth (Accrington) writes the British Medical Journal: I have found the following ointment answer well in all herpetic eruptions:—

℞ Zinc ointment, . . . 6 dr.
Glycerin of borax, . . 2 dr.
Pure carbolic acid, . . ½ dr.

Sig.: Mix and apply frequently.

In herpes labialis, due to catarrh and respiratory disorders, I omit the carbolic acid, and thus get a bland, enamel like ointment, of great service in any inflammatory or ulcerative skin affection, eczema, pruritus ani, acne rosacea, etc.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

M. Gaucher employs the following formula:—

℞ Camphor, . . . 20 grammes.
Castor-oil, . . . 15 grammes.
Alcohol at 90°, . . 10 grammes.
Phenic acid (crys.), . 5 grammes.
Tartaric acid, . . . 1 gramme.

M. Sig.: Apply locally—*La Tribune Médicale; The Times and Register*

IODOFORM IN CYSTITIS.

℞ Iodoform, ... 50 gr.
Glycerin, ... 40 gr.
Distilled water, . . . 10 gr.
Tragacanth, ... 25 gr.

M. D. S.: Add a spoonful of this emulsion to one-half litre of warm water and shake thoroughly.

The injections should be repeated every three days until four have been given, when once a week will suffice.—L. FREY, *Revue de Thér.; ibid.*

FOR ACNE.

Gailleton has employed with success the following pomade:—

℞ Iodochloride of mercury, . gr. ivss.
Ung. simp., . . . ℥j.

M. Sig.: Apply with prolonged frictions. The reaction is very energetic.—*Revue de Thér.; ibid.*

FOR INFANTILE ECZEMA.

℞ Acid boric, . . . gr. lxxxj.
Vaselini, ... ℥j.
Bals. Peru., . . . gr. viiss.

M. Sig.: Apply to the parts affected.—DELAPERT, *Revue de Thér.; ibid.*

FOR PHTHISIS.

℞ Hydrarg. biniodid., . . gr. xv.
Potass. iodid., . . . gr. xv.
Aquæ dest., . . . Oij.

M. Sig.: For use with the atomizer.—REUFF, *Revue de Thér.; ibid.*

TREATMENT OF OZÆNA.

Dr. Moure, of Bordeaux, who is an authority on the treatment of diseases of the nose, makes some helpful suggestions regarding the management of ozæna, in the Bulletin Médical, July 24, 1889. The usual treatment of ozæna, he says, consists in modifying the general condition of the patient; for this purpose the preparations of iodine and arsenic are given. Immediately after this cleansing irrigation, an antiseptic solution is employed, care being taken to vary it from time to time. Moure employs first the following:—

℞ Acidi carbolici, . . . f ℥iv.
Glycerini, ... f ℥iiss.
Alcoholis (90°), . . . f ℥x.
Aquæ, ... f ℥ix.

Sig.: A tablespoonful to a pint of tepid water.

When the carbolic acid has caused the bad odor to disappear—which it does usually in from eight to fifteen days—it is replaced by chloral, resorcin, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, or by creolin. The latter has the disadvantage of being very caustic, because it forms an emulsion and not a solution. It should be employed only in very small doses; for example:—

℞ Creolin, ... gr. xv.
Alcoholis, ... f ℥iiiss.

Sig.: A coffeespoonful to a quart of tepid water.

Naphthol also gives very good results; but a solution of camphorated naphthol is preferable. A solution of aceto-tartrate of aluminium is also employed:—

℞ Alum. acet. tart., . . ℥v to x.
Acidi borici, . . . ℥iiss to iij.

Sig.: A coffeespoonful of this mixture to a pint or quart of water, according to the patient.

Van Swieten's solution should not be employed, because it is dangerous.

In rebellious cases, the treatment should be terminated by atomization, as with the following solution—

℞ Acidi carbolici, . . . gr. xxx.
Resorcin crystal., . . gr. xlv.
Glycerini, ... f ℥iss.
Aquæ, ... f ℥ixss.

After some time the antiseptic solution is replaced by more astringent solutions, as those containing tannin, boric acid, alum, or antiseptic vinegar; and when the mucous membrane of the posterior part of the nasal fossæ is very dry, the following solution is used:—

℞ Salol, ... gr. lxxv.
Olei petrolei, ... f ℥v.

Fumigations and inhalations also give good results. The following solution, which is heated over a water-bath, should be employed for one or two minutes after the irrigations, such as

℞ Camphoris, ... ʒij.
Tincturæ iodi, . . . fʒiiss.
Potass. iodidi, . . . ʒss.
Picis, ... ʒiij.
Alcoholis (90°), . . . fʒiij.
Aquæ, ... fʒviij.

Insufflations of powders should, in general, be abolished.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

MENSTRUAL URTICARIA CURED BY CASTRATION.

At the first congress of the German Dermatological Society, held at Prague, June 10 to 12, 1889, Dr. Tauton gave an account of a case of menstrual urticaria which had been cured by castration. The patient was a woman, thirty years old, who at every menstruation suffered with violent colicky pains and an extensive eruption of urticaria. She was in very poor health, and had inflammation of both ovaries and salpingitis of gonorrhœal origin. Both tubes and ovaries were removed by Professor Schauta. With the occurrence of the menopause, artificially brought about by the operation, the urticaria and the other disturbances disappeared. The woman—who was exhibited to the Society—enjoyed excellent health and presented a blooming appearance.—*Wiener Med. Presse*, August 4, 1889.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Bond and Edwards have long used the tincture of cannabis indicæ in the treatment of diarrhœa, especially infantile, and in the following form:—

℞ Tr. cannab. indic., . . gtt. x.
Sp. chloroformi (1 : 19), . gtt. x.
Tr. kino, ... 3, 75.
Aq. menth. piper, . ad 30, 00.

M. S.: Children, one teaspoonful every two or three hours. Adults, tablespoonful. Shake.

For adults in severe cases:—

℞ Tr. cannab. indic., . . gtt. x.
Liq. morphin. (1 : 80), . . gtt. v–x.
Sp. ammon. arom., . . gtt. xx.
Sp. chloroformi, . . gtt. xx.
Aq. destil., . . . ad 30, 00.

M. S.: Two tablespoonfuls every one to three hours. No food should be taken for several hours.

The combination of the Indian hemp with the chloroform and morphine should be an excellent one.—*Deutsch. Med. Ztg. and Centralh.; Pharm. Record.*

INSTANTANEOUS CURE OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

In the Archives of Pharmacy, 1889, page 382, it is stated that the instantaneous cure of whooping cough was attained by Dr. M. Mohn, as a result of accidentally observing that the disinfection of the sick-room of the whooping-cough patient by sulphurous acid caused the disappearance of the paroxysms with a rapidity bordering on the marvelous. The patients are freshly clad in the morning, and placed in another room, in which they remain during the day. Meanwhile, twenty-five grammes of sulphur is burned in the sick-room to each centimetre of space; and after the bed-clothing, garments, etc., have been properly spread out, and the sulphurous acid been permitted to permeate the air for five hours, the patients return to their disinfected sleeping-rooms in the evening, and are cured of whooping-cough.

Physicians may not generally be aware of the fact that sulphur bricks are obtainable which may be burned to secure the effects of sulphurous acid by inhalation, or for general disinfectant purposes. Parke, Davis & Co. supply these, as well as a general line of disinfectants for household use, and will afford physicians all desired information concerning them on request.

TAPE-WORM IN CHILDREN.

The following prescriptions will, according to the Lyon Médical, May 12, 1889, be found most effectual in cases of tape-worm occurring in children. Both are very agreeable to the taste, and are, therefore, easily administered:—

1. ℞ Oleoresin of aspidium, . 1 to 2½ dr.
Peppermint water, . ½ fl. oz.
Essence of anise, . . 10 drops.
Chamomile water, . 1 fl. oz.
Syrup of sugar, . . 5 fl. dr.
Syr. bit. orange-rind, . 5 fl. dr.

2. ℞ Oleoresin of aspidium, . 1 dr.
Calomel, . . . 6 gr.
Sugar, ... 2 dr.
Gelatin, ... q. s.

M. S.: Make into the consistency of jelly, and administer as a confection.—*Archives of Pediatrics.*

HEADACHES FROM ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO.

Dr. E. Lloyd Jones recommends the following formula in headaches from the abuse of alcohol and tobacco:—

℞ Spir. ammon. aromat., . . fʒss.
Spir. chloroformi, . . . ɱx.
Aquam, ... ad fʒj.

Sig.: At one dose.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

COCAINE TABLETS.

These tablets are now largely used by careful physicians for extemporaneous preparation of any desired strength cocaine solution. The rapid deterioration of cocaine solutions makes these tablets a necessity. To make a two per-cent. solution of cocaine: In one fluidrachm of water dissolve one cocaine tablet, 1⅛ grain. To make a four-per-cent. solution of cocaine: In one fluidrachm of water dissolve one cocaine tablet, 2¼ grains. To make a ten-per-cent. solution of cocaine: In one fluidrachm of water dissolve five cocaine tablets, 1⅛ grain; or dissolve two 2¼ grain and one 1⅛ grain tablets in one fluidrachm of water. Parke, Davis & Co. guarantee the purity and anæsthetic efficiency of their cocaine product, and will send samples of their cocaine tablets to physicians if desired.

TREATMENT OF ALOPECIA AREATA.

Dr. Dubreuilh, in the Journal de méd. de Bordeaux, August 18, 1889, speaking of treatment in pelade, first calls attention to the prophylactic measure laid down by Besnier in his recent report to the Academy of Medicine, in which he strongly recommends that all subjects of the disease be excluded from schools and public institutions so far as practicable.

The curative treatment is uncertain in its results. Some cases recover spontaneously in two months, while there are others that, despite the most vigorous treatment, last for months, or over a year. The duration of a treated case is less than that of one left to itself. The methods of treatment are divided into two groups, according as the alopecia is of nervous or parasitic origin, and each method has been extolled to the exclusion of others, and for all the cases by the adherents of one or the other theory. Exciting frictions of all natures are recommended by the contagionists as by those who only admit of a nervous origin.

Horand advises the application upon the bald spots of pieces of tinder soaked in croton-oil left on long enough to produce vesiccation. If too much inflammatory reaction is brought about, the hair-follicles may be destroyed, and the baldness become permanent. Besnier says he has found no good results from any form of electricity. Schütz, on the other hand, has recently reported the greatest benefit in trophoneurotic alopecia by passing a current of four milliampères through each spot for five minutes at a time. Besnier thinks epilation of the borders useful. Lassar believes in the contagious nature of the disease, and has the head washed every day with soap, followed by—

℞ Hydrarg. chl. corros.,	.	0.50
Glycerini,		
Eau de cologne,	āā	50.00
Aquæ destillat,	.	150.00

Then washed with a one-half per cent. alcoholic solution of naphthol, and finally rubbed with two parts of salicylic acid to one hundred of neat's-foot oil and three of tincture of benzoin. The author has found benefit to result from repeated fly-blisters. As long as any trace of the affection remains, recurrence of the bald patches is to be expected.—*Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases.*

SYRUP TRIFOLIUM CO.—A DESIRABLE ALTERATIVE FORMULA, A SUBSTITUTE FOR SYRUP SARSAPARILLA.

The London Hospital Gazette, August 3d, 1889, calls the attention of physicians to an alterative formula in the following words:—

The pharmacopœia is singularly poor in vegetable alteratives, and sarsaparilla, the best known and most frequently prescribed, is most uncertain in action, and frequently very disappointing in results. Any well-tested addition, therefore, to our materia medica in this class of remedies will, we are sure, be gladly welcomed by practitioners. Some time ago we received from Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, U. S. A., a sample of a syrupy compound containing the essential elements of trifolium pratense (red clover), stillingia sylvatica (yaw-root), lappa officinalis (burdock), phytolacca decandra (poke-root), berberis aquifolium (mountain grape), cascara amarga (Honduras bark), and xanthoxylum Americanum (prickly ash). All these are powerful alteratives, and have been in common use by American physicians in cases of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature. The proportions of each drug contained in the syrup are given with the directions, and to increase its operative action eight grains of iodide of potassium have been added to each ounce. We have used it with decidedly satisfactory results in some cases of chronic skin diseases of suspected specific origin. Being very palatable, children take it readily, and we have found it exceedingly useful, when combined with small doses of perchloride of mercury, in treating congenital syphilis.

TREATMENT OF DANDRUFF.

Dr. H. Laird Pearson (Birkenhead) writes the British Medical Journal: Personal experience enables me to recommend the following:

℞ Hydrarg. perchlor., . . ʒss.
Glycerin, ... ʒv.
Eau de Cologne, . . . ʒv.
Aq., ... ad ʒxx.
M. Ft. Lotio No. 1.

℞ Beta-naphthol, . . . ʒij.
Alcohol. ethylic, . . . ʒxx.
M. Ft. Lotio No. 2.

℞ Acid. salicyl., . . . ʒij.
Tr. benzoin co., . . . ʒiss.
Ol. olivæ, . . . ad ʒx.
M. Ft. applicatio.

Wash the head thoroughly with terebene soap; rinse well, and dry with a rough towel; rub in some of the No. 1 lotion, and dry with towel; next apply lotion No. 2, and allow it to evaporate off; finally rub in thoroughly a small quantity of the oily application. The treatment should be carried out daily for a month, and then every alternate day for a fortnight. The dandruff disappears in a few days, and the hair becomes vigorous and supple in a remarkably short time.

ANTISEPTIC SPONGES (PROF. J. PERRENS).

Take a string of fine new sponges, neither too small nor too large. Commence by beating them with a small hammer or piece of wood, in order to knock out the dust and any mineral particles that they may contain. Examine particularly the point where the sponge was attached to the rock; often there are minute grains of sand firmly adherent at this point, and which should be absolutely removed to avoid irritating an already painful wound. It is better to cut this point off with the scissors. Having done this, wash the sponges freely in water, squeeze, and place them in fountain basins, preferably enameled ones, containing the following solutions:—

1. ℞ Hydrochloric acid, . . 10 grammes.
Water, ... 1 litre.

Allow them to remain six hours in this mixture, then wash freely again in water, and steep them for six hours in the following:—

℞ Water, ... 1 litre.
Permanganate of potash, 1 gramme.

By treatment with chameleon solution of a beautiful, intense violet hue they will become more or less rapidly discolored, and after washing freely in water will retain a brownish shade.

Immerse the sponges next in the following liquid for two hours:—

℞ Liquid bisulphate of soda, 10 grammes.
Water, ... 1 litre.
Hydrochloric acid, . . 1 gramme.

A slight odor of sulphurous-acid gas will be perceived. After a little while the sponges lose their brown color and assume a beautiful whitish-yellow shade.

Wash again freely in water, and introduce them into a preserving fluid, made as follows, where they should be kept until needed:—

℞ Water, ... 1 litre.
Carbolic acid, . . . 1 gramme.
Alcohol, ... 5 grammes.

Dissolve the carbolic acid in the alcohol and mix together the aqueous solution.

In order to remove the odor of the carbolic acid, which the laity always associates with hospitals, we may use in place of the above solution the following preserving fluid:—

℞ Thymol, ... 1 gramme.
Alcohol, ... 4 grammes.
Water, ... 1 litre.

—*Gaz. de Gynec.; The Times and Register.*

TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA.

Dr. Hurd recommends Fothergill's pill, which is as follows:—

℞ Acid. arseniosi, ... gr. j.
Ferri. sulph. exsic., . . . ʒss.
Pulv. capsici, ... ʒj.
Pil. aloes et myrrh, . . . q. s.
M. Ft. pil. no. lx.
Sig.: One pill three times a day.

Or five minims of Fowler's solution may be associated with ten grains of bicarbonate of sodium and five grains of potassio-tartrate of iron in a fluidounce of infusion of quassia, this dose to be given after each meal.—*Ibid.*

TREATMENT OF CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Dr. L. Frey, of Vienna, strongly recommends the treatment of chronic catarrh of the bladder with thorough irrigation with warm water, followed by injection of a pint of lukewarm water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of the following mixture:—

℞ Iodoform, ... 5 ounces.
Glycerin, ... 4 fl. ounces.
Distilled water, . . . 1 fl. ounce.
Gum tragacanth, . . . 12 grains.

—*Wiener med. Presse; ibid.*

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATE.

Giraud proposes to facilitate the administration of castor-oil by incorporating it with cacao. For this purpose he takes finely powdered cacao, deprived of oil, such as it is found in commerce. With this he incorporates the castor-oil, and adds a sufficient quantity of vanilla to flavor it. Next he adds sugar, and grinds the whole upon a heated slab. Finally, he transfers the mass into molds and allows it to become cold.

He recommends the following proportions:—

℞ Cacao, free from oil and powder, ... 50 parts.
Sugar, in powder, . . 100 parts.
Castor-oil, ... 50 parts.
Vanilla, in powder, . . q. s.

The size of the molds may be chosen so that it will require from three to six of these "chocolate drops" to form a dose for an infant.—*Am. Druggist; ibid.*

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Dr. Huchard calls attention to the administration of iodide of potassium, and, as it is used in large quantities by all physicians, it may be well to give this excellent observer's method. He thinks that the reason why it is not tolerated in some cases is nearly always because the renal filter does not work well, so that the indications are to add milk and other diuretics to its use. Dr. Huchard gives the following formula:—

℞ Sodium iodide, . . 5 grammes.
Arseniate of soda, . 0.05 gramme.
Extract of squill, . 0.05 gramme.
Distilled water, . . 300 grammes.
M. Sig.: Take two tablespoonfuls per day.

Professor Dieulafoy and Dr. Besnier also give arsenic with iodide of potassium, using as many drops of Fowler's solution as they give grammes of iodide; that is, up to five, six, or eight of each. Of course, after that dose the arsenic is lessened.—*Ibid.*

TREATMENT OF PRURITUS VULVÆ.

Dr. Percy Newell recommends the following lotion for pruritus vulvæ:—

℞ Acid. carbolici, . . . gr. xvj.
Tr. opii, ... f℥ss.
Acid. hydrocyan. dilut., . f℥ij.
Glycerini, ... f℥ss.
Aq. destillat., . . q. s. ad f℥iv.
M. et ft. lotio. —*Ibid.*

CHRYSAROBIN IN HÆMORRHOIDS.

Dr. Kossobudskii speaks of this drug in high terms, but he differs from Unna in the quantity. Dr. Kossobudskii uses a 2½-per-cent. instead of a 5 per cent., as Unna prescribes. After washing the swelling with a 2-per-cent. lotion of carbolic or a 1-per-cent. of creolin, he recommends the following ointment to be applied twice or three times a day:—

℞ Chrysarobini, ... 0.8
Iodoformi, ... 0.3
Ext. belladonna, . . . 0.6
Vaselin., ... 15.0—M.

Or a suppository may be made with cocoa-butter. If bleeding be present tannin may be combined. Dr. Kossobudskii affirms that pain, smarting, and bleeding will disappear in three or four days.—*Medical Press; ibid.*

NIKOLSKY'S APPLICATION FOR BURNS.

℞ Tannin,
Alcohol, . . . āā 1 part.
Ether, ... 8 parts.

Paint the burned portions two or three times daily, first washing with an antiseptic solution and sprinkling lightly with iodoform.—*Ag. des Ph. Russes, Nouv. rem.*, Aug. 24th; *Amer. Jour. of Phar.*

TO ABORT FURUNCLES.

Jorissen recommends, to abort boils, one or more frictions daily with an ointment composed of

℞ Red oxide of mercury, . 5 grains.
Lanoline, ... 1 ounce.

Each friction should last for three or four minutes.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

MIXTURE FOR WAXY CONCRETIONS IN THE EAR.

The following formula is suggested in La Clinique with the view of facilitating the removal of accumulations of wax in the external auditory meatus:—

℞ Acidi borici, ... gr. lv.
Glycerini, ... f℥iss.
Aquæ dest., ... f℥iss.

This should be warmed and instilled into the ear, leaving it there for a quarter of an hour, and repeating the process for a day or two. The result is to soften the plugs and make their removal comparatively easy by means of the syringe.—*London Medical Recorder; ibid.*

THE
Medical Bulletin.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D., Editor.
F. A. DAVIS, Publisher.
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Philadelphia, Dec., 1889.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1889.

THE representatives of British Medicine convened in Leeds from the 13th to the 16th of August. After an able Introductory Address by the President, Mr. Claudius G. Wheelhouse, the Address in Medicine was delivered by Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson. Like all the utterances of this distinguished observer the discourse was eminently thoughtful, suggestive, and stimulant. His theme was the comparative study of the symptomatology of disease of the central nervous system in the light shed upon anatomy and physiology by the evolution theory. The nervous system, like other parts of the animal body, like the body in general and like different species of animal bodies in relation to each other, grows from the simple to the complex. The highest centres develop from the more simple to the more complex arrangement of nervous elements; from the least to the most modifiable; from the most to the least automatic; from structures comparatively evolved and perfected at birth to those which are but incipient structures at birth; from the general to the special. In the completely developed nervous system may be distinguished three separate stages: 1. The lowest, consisting of the anterior spinal horns and their higher homologues, the nuclei of motor cranial nerves, together with the corresponding sensory centres. 2. The middle motor centres, the convolutions of Rolando's fissure, with their corresponding sensory centres. 3. The highest motor centres of the cerebral system, located in the prefrontal lobes, with the corresponding sensory centres. The simpler and general movements of the hand, for example, are controlled by the lowest motor centres; complex and special movements by the middle, and the *most* complex and *most* special movements by the highest motor centres. A disease or a lesion which destroys the influence of the lowest centres prevents the movements which draw their animus from those centres. Movements which depend upon unimpeded connection with the middle and higher centres are unaffected. The same principle applies to movements superintended by the middle and highest centres. Therefore, inhibition of certain muscular movements and preservation of others result according to the situation of the lesion. In disease of the lowest centres those muscular fibres which give rise to the simpler movements are paralyzed. The nerve-fibres which pass through the lower centres are thrown out of office because no impulses can originate in or be transmitted by those centres. But the nerve-fibres coming from the centres (middle and higher), which are still capable of their normal activity, transmit the discharges of those centres without impediment. This statement leads to another point dwelt upon by the lecturer. We must realize that, side by side with the evidence of suppressed nervous discharge, there is excessive activity of those parts which still maintain their health. This excess Dr. Jackson compares to the increased rapidity of the heart-beats after section of the vagi. Thus, in disseminated sclerosis of an arm the tremor indicates that on account of the paralysis of certain nervous strands movement of the limb must be effected by fewer, and presumably less fit, movements than normally. He explains with great force and ingenuity, by means of the evolutionary phases of the nervous system and its connection with muscles, glands, and viscera, and by means of the comparison of nervous symptoms, various phenomena of disease; as, for instance, aphasia, epilepsy, progressive muscular atrophy, paralysis agitans, general paralysis, diabetes mellitus, and xerostomia or dry mouth, described by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson.

The address, in fact, is a philosophical exposition of the genesis of symptoms due to a disordered central nervous system, with an intimation of the position of nervous disease in the order of nature as produced by evolu-

tion. The healthy nervous system is the result of evolution. Disease affecting it causes it to decline to lower stages, and this degradation he terms dissolution.

Our sketch is necessarily brief and imperfect, but we hope that it will direct our readers' attention to the full report of the address.*

The address in surgery was by Mr. T. Pridgin Teale, the eminent surgeon of Leeds. He selected as his subject the ever important one of "Details in Surgery," and gave expression to the conviction, which he shares in common with the most judicious and successful of operators, that the utmost care, attention, and nicety in regard to the apparently minor arrangements have much to do with the ultimate result of any surgical procedure. In the ligation of arteries on account of wounds he advocates a return to the method of Abernethy, the application of two ligatures and division of the vessel between them. In the dilatation of organic urethral stricture he relies upon Lister's sound, which is bulbed at the point and, after a narrow neck, gradually increases until it has attained, at a point about four inches from the bulb, a calibre two sizes larger than the bulb. In an experience of twelve years he has been obliged to perform perineal section but once from inability to pass the stricture. It is his practice to effect complete dilatation at the first sitting, believing that rigors are much less common after full than partial dilatation. He discusses the most efficient means of drainage, advises separate suture of the peritoneum in closing abdominal wounds, and dilatation of the sphincter ani as a preliminary step to every operation upon the rectum or anus. Internal hæmorrhoids may often be cured by this operation alone. If, however, further intervention be necessary a relaxed sphincter relieves pain, promotes healing, and obviates concealed hæmorrhage.

The most interesting portion of the address to American surgeons, however, is that which relates to the selection of anæsthetics. Mr. Teale is an earnest advocate of the advantages of ether. He adds the saving clause, *when properly administered.* But, however faulty, wasteful, or careless the mode of administration, ether is still, we apprehend, less dangerous to life than chloroform. This is no excuse for a careless anæsthetizer, but it emphasizes the argument against chloroform. The latter agent, it is true, has every advantage *except* safety, and when that is said all is said. Mr. Teale prefers to use Clover's inhaler, considering it more economical and more rapid than the towel. Many excellent forms of apparatus have been devised in this country, but we think that the most general mode of administration is by means of a towel-cone. The method may not be quite as economical or as rapid, but it is entirely efficient. Furious struggling, asphyxiation of—the victim, we might say,—vomiting, delayed anæsthesia are due to faulty administration *in nearly every case.* Very seldom should the air of the room be saturated by twelve, fifteen, or twenty ounces of ether spent upon a single case, unless in a case of puerperal convulsions, rabies, or tetanus, where the influence is maintained for hours. But in such cases and during long operations a drachm or two of ether poured upon the towel from time to time suffices to maintain the influence. Nor, indeed, does the ether vapor need to be constantly inhaled.

Dr. D. Hack Tuke, the well known alienist, delivered the address in the Section of Psychology, beginning by protesting—with reason, as it appears to us—against the name which had been given the Section. He comprehensively reviewed the treatment of the insane poor in Yorkshire, beginning with the foundation of the Lunatic Hospital at York in 1770 and coming down to the present time. The subject, of course, more directly concerns English readers, yet it is interesting to learn that as early as 1815 Dr. Ellis, the first superintendent at Wakefield, insisted that "from one hundred to one hundred and twenty patients are as many as ought to be in any one house."

Dr. Charles J. Cullingworth opened the Section of Obstetric Medicine. He deprecated frequent vaginal examinations, especially during the first stage of labor; dwelt upon the importance of thoroughly emptying the uterus after labor and after abortion. He is "disposed to agree with Goodell in doubting the wisdom" of strictly insisting on the maintenance of the horizontal posture for several days after a normal delivery. His practice and teaching,

* British Medical Journal, No. 1494, August 17, 1889.

however, are as yet conservative. He allows patients who have had a natural labor "to sit up in bed occasionally, for a few minutes at a time, on the second or third day." He recommends that the eyes of the newborn babe should be washed with a one-to-three-thousand solution of corrosive sublimate as a preventive to ophthalmia. He anticipates that this disease may be stamped out, and calls attention to the significant fact that in 1884, "in the institutions for the blind in London, York, Belfast, and Hull, 30 to 40 per cent. of the inmates owed their blindness to purulent ophthalmia in infancy." The address of Sir William Roberts, at the opening of the Section of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, was devoted to the discussion of "some practical points in the use of antacid remedies in dyspepsia and gravel." He spoke of the gastric antacids which neutralize acidity with almost as much certainty within the stomach as in a bottle in the laboratory. He called attention to the fact that lime-water given in milk will, in many instances, fail to relieve irritability of the stomach on account of the feeble antacid property of the lime-water, six ounces being only equal to ten grains of the bicarbonate of soda. He pointed out that in uric-acid gravel "the essential thing is to guard the urine from precipitating within the precincts of the kidney." To alkalinize the urine will not, indeed, prevent the final deposition of uric acid, but it will tend to postpone this occurrence until after the urine has been voided. A delay "for a short time—even half an hour—may make all the difference between a precipitation which is fraught with pain and peril and one which is practically harmless." For the more acid the urine, the earlier the precipitation; the less acid, the longer is precipitation postponed.

EPIDEMICS OF CRIME.

THE past summer was signalized by the meeting of a large number of scientific societies at the French capital. We purpose to lay before our readers, from time to time, abstracts of the most important papers read and discussions held before these learned bodies. One of the first to gather was the Congress of Scientific Societies of Paris and the Departments, whose sessions were from June 11th to the 13th. This Association labors, it is said, under the disadvantage of a defective organization, and embraces many unallied and badly-grouped subjects. Before its Section of Medicine Dr. Moureau (de Tours) discoursed upon "The Contagion and Prophylaxis of Crime." Wherever delivered, the utterances of this illustrious physician will claim attention. His subject deals with one of the most important problems of modern civilization, and appeals alike to the physician, the jurist, and the divine. He ascribes the propagation of crime to two great influences—heredity and publicity. Unfortunate children ushered into this world, deriving from their parents and remoter ancestors unstable nervous constitutions, with sensual proclivities, and endowed with little or no self-control, can offer no effectual resistance to the evil influences by which they are from the first surrounded,—to external influences with which their own inherent and inherited weaknesses co-operate. The propensity to imitation is another factor in determining the almost inevitable result of vice and crime. Thus, society becomes infested with a race of hereditary criminals. Drunkenness, epilepsy, idiocy, insanity, harlotry, theft, and murder spread their dismal infection from generation to generation. Waves of lawlessness pass over communities, or from one community to another, just as in the Middle Ages imitation spread hysterical epidemics; women and children joined in wild, frantic dances, and whirled and spun about until they dropped insensible; the nuns in half the convents of Europe cried and scratched like cats, or Italian peasants danced the "tarantula." English outlaws, we are told, are incited to deeds in emulation of those notorious characters of whom they read in the Newgate Calendar. Readers of "Oliver Twist" will recall how Fagin, in his crafty efforts to debauch the mind of Oliver, after subjecting the boy to a course of gloomy solitude, followed up his nefarious plans by leaving his victim alone with a volume which contained the lives of infamous criminals. Heredity, evil example, and imitation are the chief agents in the manufacture of those who set morality and law at defiance. The lineage of a vicious family is typically exemplified in that of the Jukes, of Massachusetts, which has been set forth in detail. For

three generations, extending through well-nigh a century, the record of these wretched people had been one of drunkenness, epilepsy, and crime.

M. Moureau considers that the sensational details published in the newspapers, especially when illustrated, exert a deleterious influence. Trashy novels, which make heroes of highwaymen, burglars, or pirates, have the same effect. He compares the press to a conducting thread which leads the fire to a mass of combustible materials accumulated by predisposing causes, of which heredity is incontestably the most important. He believes that public prints should observe complete silence upon the subject of illegal and violent deeds, or, if this is not possible, that they should be noticed briefly and with extreme reserve. He does not cherish the Utopean view that murders would then cease, but believes that they would become much less frequent.

It may be desirable that the details of violence and disorder should be suppressed,—at least, if they are of such character as appears likely to inflame weak imaginations and incite to imitation. It is said that during the last two or three years the Swiss journals have refrained from publishing sensational accounts of murders and suicides. This reserve may be possible in Switzerland, but we fear that it is out of the question for the United States. English-speaking people are too thoroughly permeated with the ideas of personal liberty and the liberty of the press. It was only a year or two ago that the Legislature of Minnesota enacted a law excluding reporters from hanging scenes, with the view, if we are not mistaken, of preventing complete accounts from appearing in the public prints. But the very first execution which took place after the passage of the law received an unusually circumstantial description in all the leading journals of the State. A keen hunt for news, newspaper rivalries, and the desire of the public itself forbid us to entertain the notion that such an attempt would be successful. The public must first be educated. When readers no longer care for the accounts of crime the newspapers will probably not insist upon publishing them. We doubt, moreover, whether the danger is as great as it appears. Corrupt literature is demoralizing, doubtless, but we fancy that the criminal class are not diligent readers, except of the police-court intelligence. Crime cannot be hidden in this country, and the reports of the press, if dramatic, are less highly spiced than the stories of real life which any evil-disposed boy can readily obtain from vicious companions.

It is the vile, cheap story-books which circulate widely from hand to hand among our youth which corrupt imagination, debase morals, and incite imitation rather than the reports in the daily press. Example, vicious converse, bad company, drink,—these are what ruin our boys. True, it is the boys of bad antecedents, of neurotic type, that are most easily, most numerously, most fatally influenced.

In connection with the subject of reserve in the publication of the annals of crime, the following quaint but powerful language of old Sir Thomas Browne, himself a physician, occurs to the mind of the English reader: "Verities whose truth we fear and heartily wish there were no truth in them. . . . . whose relations honest minds do deprecate. For of sins heteroclital and such as want name or precedent there is oft-times a sin even in their history. We desire no record of enormities; sins should be accounted new. They omit of their monstrosity as they fall from their rarity; for men count it venial to err with their forefathers and foolishly conceive that they divide a sin in its society. In things of this nature silence commendeth history; 'tis the veniable part of things lost, wherein there must never arise a Pancirolles nor remain any register save that of hell."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Medical Bulletin:

I would like to call the attention of the medical profession to a fact that I have been experimenting on for years, as follows:—

I first noticed that those who were habitual drinkers of alcoholic liquors very seldom ate apples, and, by applying this hint clinically, found that a diet composed largely of good, ripe apples (of the tartish variety, preferably) greatly diminished the desire of the accustomed stimulant. In truth, of late years, I always insist, when treating these cases (dypsomaniacs), that apples shall be taken with meals and between

the meal hours, and find that where it is kept up the desire for alcoholic stimulants soon becomes *nil.*

I have used the strychnine and other vaunted remedies in dypsomania, but can truthfully say that I have had more satisfaction, and much more brilliant results, from the apple diet than any remedy in the Materia Medica.

I make no attempt to give its *modus operandi.* I leave that to others, but the clinical effect is, certainly, in my hands, very conclusive.

Would like other physicians give it a fair trial and publish their results. Of course other nourishment is given, only I insist that apples be taken as above. Some of my cases are those in good circumstances; others of those of the poorer class.

Respectfully, etc.,

R. B. L. TRIPPETT.

KINGWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

DR. J. W. WEST has removed to 1125 Wallace Street, Philadelphia.

DR. JOHN AULDE has removed to 1910 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

DR. J. MADISON TAYLOR has removed to 1504 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

DR. JOHN A. FORDYCE, of New York, has removed to 66 Park Avenue.

DR. JOHN WELSH CROSKEY has located at 3325 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

DR. CHARLES P. NOBLE has succeeded Dr. Kelly in the Kensington Hospital for Women.

PROFESSOR BASTIAN, the geographical explorer, has notified Professor Virchow of his safe arrival at Samarcand.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA gave the Pan-American Congress a luncheon at the University, on Tuesday, November 12th.

SURPRISED HIM.—Druggist (awakened at 2 A.M.)—"Well, what is it?"

Customer—"It's a boy. Get up."—*N. Y. Sun.*

D. HAYES AGNEW SURGICAL SOCIETY.—The opening meeting was held in the University Chapel, on Saturday, November 2d. Addresses were made by Professor Agnew, Professor Pepper, and others.

DR. ANDREW J. OUST, formerly secretary of the State Committee on Lunacy, has resigned his position and Dr. Henry M. Wetherill, Jr., late assistant physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, was elected in his place.

ON a recent occasion George Bancroft, the historian, told a bevy of young girls that the secret of long life lay in never losing one's temper. "If you will never get angry," said the historian, "you will live to be ninety."

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.—Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service has received a telegram from Dr. Posey, reporting one pronounced and one suspicious case of yellow fever at Key West.

REGULAR EXERCISE.—Physician (to unprepossessing female patient): "You say you follow a sedentary occupation; you should be on your feet as much as possible out of working hours." Unprepossessing female: "I am; I ride back and forth to business in a street-car."

SAMPLES of the ground coffee sold in the markets have been analyzed and found to contain chicory, turnips, rye, acorns, beans, peas, and sawdust. Traces of coffee may have been found in the samples, also, but the analysts did not seem to think them worth mentioning.

ROLANDO KUEHN, M.D., a graduate of the Class '83, Jefferson Medical College, is at present employed by the Nicaragua Canal Construction Co., at Greytown, Nicaragua. He was in the service of King Kalakaua for three years, but had to leave on account of the revolution.

CHAS. CHADWICK, Ottis R. Wyeth, Louis A. Schoen, Geo. J. Schoen, Chas. F. Herrmann, Geo. Eyssell, and Horace L. Roy, druggists of Kansas City, Mo., were, it is reported, brought before Judge Worthen, and each fined $500 and costs for counterfeiting a trade-mark preparation known as BROMIDIA.

JONES' better half had presented him with twins.

When nurse brought them into the room for inspection the poor man was so bewildered at the multitudinous character of his happiness that he asked:—

"Am I to choose?"—*Judge.*

A GENTLEMAN was out shooting near Totnes, England, the other day, when he had the misfortune to shoot his dog. For a moment he was too much overcome to see what damage he had done, and before he had recovered himself the animal, a black retriever, had come up to him, bringing in its mouth its own tail, which had been shot clean off.

THE following advertisement appeared in a recent number of the London Tablet:—

"*To Parents.*—Unruly girls and boys of any age visited and punished at their homes by a

thorough disciplinarian accustomed to administer corporeal punishment. All bad habits cured by one or two attendances. Fee, five shillings for two visits. Address 'Birch.'"

A BIDDEFORD (ME.) dentist tells of a man who came into his office the other day, and insisted on having a sound tooth out—not because he had neuralgia in his face, but because a faith-healer had told him that it would improve his general health to have a tooth pulled. A faith that will send a man to a dentist's when there is no need of such a visit must be strong.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT REMBRANDT HAS FOUND AN AMERICAN OWNER.—The portrait of Dr. Tulp, the finest of the Rembrandts in the Seilliere collection, has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago. Dr. Tulp is one of the principal figures in the celebrated Lesson in Anatomy, and this portrait bears the same date, 1632. It is one of the most important of Rembrandt's portraits.

TOLD IN JEST.—*Surgeon*—"Anything happen while I've been away?"

Office Boy—"Nothing but a broken joint. I guess you wouldn't have attended it if you'd been here."

Surgeon—"I will attend to anything! What about it?"

Office Boy—"It was an opium joint the police broke up."—*Lowell Citizen.*

IT IS SAID that we are soon to be treated to an improvement in the mechanism of our umbrellas. Everybody knows how exasperating it is to stand in a deluge of rain vainly shaking the detestable things. Everybody will hail with pleasure any simplification of the present intricacies of rods and springs. The improved umbrella, as announced, will unfailingly and instantly open and close by touching a spring that is concealed in the handle.

DOWN ON THE NEW DISCOVERY.—*Diggs*—"Hang this elixir of life business, any how. It's the worst I ever heard of."

Biggs—"Why, Diggs, what's the matter with you?"

Diggs (savagely)—"Matter enough. I've been waiting nine years already for that rich old uncle of mine to die, and here's this blessed crank turning out some sort of stuff that makes old men young again!"

CLEARLY INCOMPETENT.—"I will ask you, Mr. Soltroom," began the attorney, "to state whether you know of any reason why you cannot serve as a competent juror in this case." "I know of—ah—ah-kit-chew!—kit-chew!—no reason why I—k-chee!—cannot, sir," replied the man. "Your Honor," exclaimed the lawyer, sharply, "this man is evidently subject to hay-fever, which is notoriously an ailment that affects only intellectual persons. I challenge him for cause."

ON HIS LAST LEGS.—*Visitor* (to professional nurse)—"Any change in Mr. Skinflint's condition this morning?"

Nurse (excitedly)—"Change? I should say so. He's going to pieces very fast."

Visitor—"Poor fellow. What's he done?"

Nurse—"Why, the first thing he did was to give me ten dollars. Then he gave the doctor twenty more, and drew up a will leaving all his money to a hospital for the poor. He can't last long, I'm sure."

A SURE CURE.—Lady Visitor (at office of eminent physician)—"I have called, doctor, to ask if there is any cure for sleep-walking. I have had the habit for years, and lately it has become worse." Dr. Highprice—"It can be cured, madam. Take this prescription, and have it filled at Colde, Steele & Co.'s?" "Colde, Steele & Co.'s? Why, that is not a drug store. It is a hardware firm." "Yes, madam. The prescription calls for a paper of tacks., Dose: two tablespoonfuls scattered about the floor before retiring."—*New York Weekly.*

DOCTOR—"Not so well to-day, eh? Have you kept him quiet, and given him his medicine regularly?" Mrs. Richard Bevylin Buckner—"Dey 'aint been nobody in de room wid him 'cept me an' de children, so he's been nice an' quiet; an' I give him de med'cine like you tole me—three spoonfuls every hour." Doctor—"Great heavens, woman, it's a wonder he's alive! I said one spoonful every three hours." Mrs. Buckner—"Well, now, Doctah, dey ain't no diff'rence between one three an' three ones. Count 'em fo' yo'self an' see."

APPETITES OF THE GODLY.—A friend of mine who was giving a large dinner once called on old T., the caterer, to arrange the dinner and take the trouble off her hands. "Yes, ma'am," said old T., "Ill look out for it all; but fust I want to know who de company is. Is there any clergymen and them kind a-comin'?" "Certainly," said my friend; "but why do you ask such a question?" "Oh," says old T., "if they's clergymen and that sort comin' you must get more to eat and drink. Them pious eats tremendous?"—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LUPUS AND PHTHISIS.—At a meeting of a medical society at Steiermark, in Styria, Professor Lipp described a case of lupus of the face in a boy otherwise perfectly healthy, in which the disease was supposed to have been communicated by the mother, who was consumptive, and who was in the habit of kissing the child's face, on which there were rhagades. He also showed

a woman with lupus in the face, in whom the disease first manifested itself in the forty-second year of her age. He showed the latter patient in connection with the well-known theory of Hebra, that lupus always develops before the age of puberty.—*British Medical Journal.*

EYES TREATED FREE.—The following circular has been recently issued and sent out in Philadelphia by a manufacturing firm:—

"*Mrs.* (name).

"DEAR MRS. (name):—We should be glad to have you consult us in reference to your eyes. We have been fitting glasses for the past thirty years, and after careful study of the subject have adopted a method of examination which is wonderfully effective. One visit to our store is all that is required, consequently both a great amount of time *and expense are saved.* The glasses furnished cannot fail to give you great comfort. Yours truly, QUEEN & Co."

DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER, of New York, is still in England demonstrating his Slides of Microphotographs of Healthy and Diseased Morphologies, which we noticed editorially in our October number. At a recent demonstration were present the Medical Director-General of the British Army, and the Lord-mayor of London. Later, Dr. Cutter went to Aldershot and demonstrated to the staff of the army at the headquarters and was tendered an honorary dinner. We understand that the gentlemen in England who have seen Dr. Cutter's demonstrations and the 1-50th and 1-75th inch objectives are amazed, aud say that they have nothing of the kind in England. Good for American Medicine!

COW-BOY DENTIST.—Henry Dixey says that he was once playing in a small Texan town during his early stage days, and having suffered tortures with an aching tooth, at last decided to have it out. On inquiry he learned that the only dentist there was an alleged Indian doctor, whose office was located in a tent in the outskirts of the town. The fellow was an Indian only in dress, however, for in reality he was a type of the untamed cow-boy of the plains. "My tooth has been paining me dreadfully," began Dixey, as he seated himself on the only camp-stool in the tent, "and I want you to give me ether, doctor." "Ether," roared the cow-boy dentist, as he swung a huge wooden mallet around his head, "Ether be blowed! We stun 'em here."

DEATH IN A DENTIST'S CHAMBERS.—A peculiarly painful death occurred in a dentist's house In Edinburgh last week. Lady Milne, of Inveresk Lodge, an old lady of over seventy-five, visited a dentist for the purpose of having a tooth removed for disease of the antrum. The operation was successfully conducted with the aid of nitrous oxide, but, while the cavity was being treated, the patient was observed to lapse into a state of unconsciousness. All efforts at resuscitation proved ineffectual, and, before further medical advice could be obtained, death had resulted. It appears that Lady Milne had suffered previously from weak cardiac action.—*British Medical Journal.* [A case also occurred under similar circumstances recently in Philadelphia in a dentist's chair.—EDITOR.]

NO ELIXIR FOR HIM.—A man was running down Bates Street toward the river the other afternoon, when a policeman confronted him and asked for an explanation.

"They're after me!" gasped the man.

"Who?"

"The doctors."

"What do the doctors want of you?"

"They want to experiment on me with the Elixir of Life. Please don't let'em; don't, sir!"

"I should think you'd be perfectly willing to be experimented on. It might set you back ten years in vigor."

"That's just the rub, sir. I'm satisfied it would, and ten years ago every time I was arrested for vagrancy I looked so strong and healthy that his honor sent me up."—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN HONOR WELL BESTOWED.—The American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety gave a dinner to its president, Dr. Joseph Parrish, in honor of the Society's first anniversary of his birth, at his home in Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, November 12th, at noon. A very large attendance has been reported of some of the most noted men of the day to do honor to a distinguished member of the profession, a gentleman who for a lifetime has been identified in doing some of the most noble acts toward advancing the study and cure of inebriety. Mr. W. D. T. Pierce, of Burlington; Dr. Thomas D. Crothers, of Hartford; Dr. Abert-Day, of Boston, and Dr. Lewis D. Mason, of Brooklyn, were members of the committee who were interested in bringing about this dinner to Dr. Parrish.

AT a recent meeting of the Berlin Physical Society Dr. Frolich demonstrated experimentally his method of recording vibration in the form of curves. Light from an electric arc lamp was made to fall upon a small mirror, attached either to the vibrating plate of a telephone, or to a piece of card covered with a thin film of iron, or to a thin India-rubber membrane. From this mirror it was reflected on to a polygonal rotating mirror, and by this on to a transparent screen, being thus made visible to the whole audience either as a spot of light when the rotating mirror was at rest, or as a line of light when it was set in motion. On sounding various organ-pipes in front of the receiver of the telephone, many very pretty curves were seen; on singing the vowels

into the telephone, very characteristic curves were seen crossing the screen; so also with the consonant *r*, whereas, on the other hand, *s* produced no effect.

BILLROTH ON THE DANGERS OF CARBOLIC ACID.—The following letter of Dr. Th. Billroth, of Vienna, has been published: "I have lately seen four cases in which fingers, which had suffered a most insignificant injury, became gangrenous through the uncalled-for application of carbolic acid. Carbolic acid is now much less used in surgery than formerly; we have only gradually become acquainted with its dangers. The acid may not only cause inflammation and gangrene, but also blood poisoning, and so may even prove fatal. It is useful only in the hands of a skillful surgeon, and ought never to be used without his advice. The best lotion for recent injuries is the ordinary lead lotion, which can be bought at any chemist's. The best antidote in carbolic acid poisoning is soap, which should be taken immediately and repeatedly until all symptoms of poisoning have disappeared."—*Lancet.*

EXERCISE ON A CAMEL.—Dr. Nachtigal, the celebrated African explorer, was once the guest of a rich Hamburg merchant. The merchant's son, a young man of a somewhat sentimental temperament, said, among other things, that his dearest wish was to ride across the desert on the back of a camel. He thought such a ride must be very poetic indeed. "My dear young friend," replied the explorer, "I can tell you how you can get a partial idea of what riding a camel on the deserts of Africa is like. Take an office-stool, screw it up as high as possible and put it in a wagon without any springs; then seat yourself on the stool, and have it driven over rocky and uneven ground, during the hottest weather of July or August, after you have not had anything to eat or drink for twenty-four hours, and then you will get a faint idea of how delightfully poetic it is to ride on a camel in the wilds of Africa."

WHAT ARE THE THOUGHTS OF THE DYING?—In the Société de Biologie, Féré affirmed that a dying person in his last moments thinks of the chief events of his life. Persons resuscitated from drowning, epileptics with grave attacks, persons dying and already unconscious, but momentarily brought back to consciousness by ether injections to utter their last thoughts, all acknowledge that their last thoughts revert to momentous events of their life. Such an ether injection revives once more the normal disposition of cerebral activity, already nearly extinguished, and it might be possible at this moment to learn of certain important events of the past life. Brown-Séquard mentions the remarkable fact that persons who, in consequence of grave cerebral affections have been paralyzed for years, get back at once when dying their sensibility, mobility, and intelligence. All such facts clearly show that at the moment of dissolution important changes take place, reacting upon the composition of the blood and the functions of the organs.

ENGLISH AS IT IS PRINTED IN JAPAN.—Here is an advertisement taken from a Yokohama newspaper, which is printed in English:—

For Sale.
Best Peppermint Oil.
Made from its Really Leafs.
Can be curable for the sickness of Male,
Female, or Boy.

Dizzy.—Use to put or wipe few drops on the forehead, bothsides under eyebrows, noseholes, and bothsides the back of ears.

Fever.—Wipe on the forehead, and noseholes.

Fit.—Wipe most to the noseholes, and drink few drops mixed with tea.

Giddy.—Wipe bothsides of forehead, and noseholes.

Gout or Goutswollen—Wipe bothsides of forehead, noseholes, and much to the breast.

Headache.—Wipe on the forehead, and noseholes. Beleive us,

CHOY THOONG SUNG,
Tai-pin Gate outside Brass Smith Road.
—*London Globe.*

DR. MITCHELL'S ARTICLE ON SNAKES.—It is the hardest kind of luck to have some untoward event come up and knock one out of good intentions. A young lawyer who is addicted to occasional sprees had just about got to the end of one when he was started off again in a most unaccountable manner. For nearly three weeks he had been on a drunk, but his time for sobering up had arrived. He knew this, and had resolved to go home one evening instead of carousing with the boys. In order to have something to occupy his attention when at home he went into a news stand and bought the August issue of the Century Magazine.

Arrived at home he, with heroic determination, seated himself to read. As he cut the leaves of the magazine and opened it his luck had it that he turned to an article on the "Poison of Serpents." This article was profusely illustrated, and as he turned the first page his eye caught the representation of a group of typical Indian poisonous serpents. With a shudder he turned again and "a rattlesnake coiled to strike" met his gaze. Page after page he turned and saw the rattlesnake in all its forms; he saw the copperhead, too, but finally, when he came to a mammoth moccasin, with its vicious-looking head erect, he gave a yell of terror and started for the nearest point where he could get some liquor. For two weeks more he kept up his spree and was nearer having the delirium tremens than ever before in his life.—*Chicago Herald.*

MEDICAL ETHICS.—All legitimate practitioners of medicine, their wives and children while under paternal care, are entitled, not as a matter of right, but by professional courtesy, to the reasonable and gratuitous services (railway and like expenses excepted) of the faculty resident in their immediate or near neighborhood whose assistance may be desired. In the case also of near relatives who are more or less dependent upon a professional brother (other than wealthy), it will likewise be well, at his request, to forego or to modify the usual fee. On the other hand, a son or daughter altogether independent of the father, or the widow and children of a practitioner left in affluent or well-to-do circumstances, should be charged as ordinary patients, unless feelings of friendship or other special reasons render the attendant practitioner averse to professional remuneration. In such case the rule need not apply. Moreover, if a wealthy member of the faculty seeks professional advice, and courteously urges the acceptance of a fee, it should not be declined, for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed on the debtor which the debtor himself would not wish to incur.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE FOOD OF MAN.—The lower mammals can live and flourish with comparatively little change of diet; not so man. He demands food not only dissimilar in its actual grosser nature, but differently prepared. In a word, for the efferent nervous impulses, on which the digestive processes depend, to be properly supplied, it has become necessary that a variety of afferent impulses (through the eye, ear, nose, palate) reach the nervous centres, attuning them to harmony, so that they shall act, yet not interfere with one another.

Cooking greatly alters the chemical composition, the mechanical condition, and, in consequence, the flavor, the digestibility, and the nutritive value of foods. To illustrate: Meat in its raw condition would present mechanical difficulties, the digestive fluids permeating it less completely,—an obstacle, however, of far greater magnitude in the case of most vegetable foods. By cooking, certain chemical compounds are replaced by others, while some may be wholly removed. As a rule, boiling is not a good form of preparing meat, because it withdraws not only salts of importance, but proteids and the extractives, nitrogenous and other. Beef-tea is valuable chiefly because of these extractives, though it also contains a little gelatin, albumen, and fats. Salt meat furnishes less nutriment, a large part having been removed by the brine; notwithstanding, all persons at times, and some frequently, find such food highly beneficial, the effect being doubtless not confined to the alimentary tract.

Meat, according to the heat employed, may be so cooked as to retain the greater part of its juices within it, or the reverse. With a high temperature (65° to 70° C.) the outside in roasting may be so quickly hardened as to retain the juices.—From "Digestion and Related Functions," by WESLEY MILLS, M.D., in *Popular Science Monthly* for October.

THE ART OF PROLONGING LIFE.—Somewhat different advice must be given with regard to bodily exercises in their reference to longevity. Exercise is essential to the preservation of health; inactivity is a potent cause of wasting and degeneration. The vigor and equality of the circulation, the functions of the skin, and the aëration of the blood are all promoted by muscular activity, which thus keeps up a proper balance and relation between the important organs of the body. In youth the vigor of the system is often so great that if one organ be sluggish another part will make amends for the deficiency by acting vicariously, and without any consequent damage to itself. In old age the tasks cannot be thus shifted from one organ to another; the work allotted to each sufficiently taxes its strength, and vicarious action cannot be performed without mischief. Hence, the importance of maintaining, as far as possible, the equable action of all the bodily organs, so that the share of the vital processes assigned to each shall be properly accomplished. For this reason exercise is an important part of the conduct of life in old age, but discretion is absolutely necessary. An old man should discover by experience how much exercise he can take without exhausting his powers, and should be careful never to exceed the limit. Old persons are apt to forget that their staying powers are much less than they once were, and that, while a walk of two or three miles may prove easy and pleasurable, the addition of a return journey of similar length will seriously overtax the strength.—DR. ROBSON ROOSE, in *Popular Science Monthly* for October.

EDISON ON THE DANGER OF THE WIRES.—Edison talked again to-day about the danger of electric lights. "There is no such thing as insulation in these enormously high currents," said he. "Take the Atlantic cable, the highest case of insulation known. Millions of dollars are spent in effecting the insulation. The cable companies have one iron-clad rule from which they never deviate, which is, if I remember rightly, that no more than forty volts pressure should ever be used. It is always the aim of the cable electricians to use the very smallest volts of pressure possible. They are afraid of injuring the insulation by increasing the pressure. Did you ever see the account of M. D'Orienol, the French scientist, in which he gave a cat three thousand volts continuous current without killing

her? A cat can be killed by two hundred and twenty volts alternating current, yet a cat has many times the tenacity to life that a human being has. With five volts of alternating current I can throw a man into violent convulsions. It looks to me as if Feeks was killed by an alternating current. Is there not a law in New York against the manufacture of nitro-glycerin within the limits? Well, there must be one against deadly currents. Let the mayor keep the pressure reduced to seven hundred volts continuous current and to two hundred alternating. I am not prepared to say that even two hundred volts alternating pressure is safe. How many men have been killed by steam-boilers? There have been ten times as many by deadly electric currents. If a boiler restriction is necessary, how much more is it needed for electricity?

"As for insulation, when one-half dozen experts testify that one method is all right, another that it is all wrong, you can judge that there is little agreement. As for me, I know there is no safe insulation of a deadly current. There may be those who differ from me, but the public has only one course, that is to make the companies distribute their electricity so that it would be perfectly indifferent whether or not the wires had insulation."—*Evening Telegraph.*

THE FLIGHT OF THE YOUNG TO THE CITIES.—But, of a truth, are the New England young folks—with all this for inheritance, and the Granges "to boot"—getting inoculated with rural enthusiasm? Doubtful, more than doubtful. Young fellows of the suburban districts, and young girls (with a readier zeal 'tis to be feared) grow up along all the pretty intervales, and amidst the giant Bents, and the waving tobacco-fields, with a sneaking fondness for those "leeks and onions" of the city—whose flavors drift by them, out from the Sunday papers. There the money rattles more; the sights shift more; and for trees and sunsets—they can get them both, of a Sunday, with a sweetheart, on a hill-top.

Shall this current of the young folks be stayed? Is it worth discipline to stay them? Will the next State board give us a paper on this question? Do steady-going parents try to stay them?

I trow not. E—— was a good fellow whom I knew—excellent agriculturist—all enthusiasm—"believed in things"—country was worth living for; a clean patch of garden "sass" was always a moving psalm to him; neatness a gospel; home-grown fruits the food of the gods. Tom, his boy, a shrewd lad growing up amid the ductilities of such environment, and making muscle like a steer, when I saw him there, bare-legged, hoeing, pondering, stretching rauch symphonies out of "Cofe—Cofe!" I ask after ten years later: Is he still putting his youthful energies to the weeds?

"Waal,—no: got a job in town"—in a gun-shop, a broker's, where not? And there is a half-shamed, half-proud, parental acquiescence: for the boy is "a good boy; pay's good; and there are the readin' rooms, and the lectur's—don't you know?" Why not?

And the girl—whose skirts brushed the dew amongst the fine rows of "Crescents" and of "McAvoys," and whose cheek was as round and as red as the berries she tended and gathered: How and where is she eight years after? Still given to the pretty love of those dove-eyed Jerseys; still fondling them, or weaning them for some neighbor owner of like age and heart? —From "A Scattering Shot at Some Ruralities," by DONALD G. MITCHELL (IK MARVEL), in October *Scribner.*

CAMDEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The forty-third semi-annual meeting was held in the parlors of the West Jersey Hotel, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday, November 12th. The programme included a report of the Committee of Arrangements, Dr. Taylor; Treasurer's Report, Dr. Mecray; Historian's Report, Dr. Stevenson; American Medical Association, Dr. Ridge; New Jersey Medical Society, Dr. Godfrey; Burlington County Medical Society, Dr. Marcy; Gloucester County Medical Society, Dr. Pancoast; Cumberland County Medical Society, Dr. Hurff; Board of Censors, Dr. Taylor; the Snowden Resolutions, Dr. Taylor.

The following papers were read: "Practice of Medicine," H. A. M. Smith, M.D., Ch'n; "Reflex Diseases of the Upper Air-Passages," Wm. S. Jones, M.D.; "Surgery," Dowling Benjamin, M.D., Ch'n; "Trephining the Spinal Column for Fractures," Dowling Benjamin, M.D.; "Foreign Bodies in the Air-Passages," O. B. Gross, M.D.; "Removal of an Ovarian Tumor with Extensive Adhesions," Dowling Benjamin, M.D.; "The Treatment of Compound Fracture," Dowling Benjamin, M.D.; "Hygiene," Daniel Strock, M.D., Ch'n; "The Camden City Water Supply," Daniel Strock, M.D.; "The Hygiene of Haddonfield," J. R. Stevenson, M.D.; "Obstetrics," Edwin Tomlinson, M.D., Chairman; "Puerperal Convulsions," E. L. B. Godfrey, M.D.

Dr. Joseph H. Wills, Chairman of Committee on Pathology, exhibited the cervical vertebræ of a case who had fallen down stairs and had fractured the body of the fifth cervical vertebra instead of the odontoid process of the second vertebra. He also exhibited the typhoid bacillus under the microscope, and read a report of a case of cancer of the pylorus occurring in the practice of Dr. Robinson. He also exhibited a surgical saw and lancet having belonged to Dr. Daniel Wills, the first physician in this section of New Jersey, he having been one of the founders of Burlington City, in 1677. At the conclusion of

Dr. Wills' report the Society adjourned for dinner, which was served in one of the adjoining rooms. President Davis, in a few very appropriate remarks, introduced the toasts upon this auspicious occasion, as follows:—

"Higher Medical Education," by Dr. John V. Shoemaker. The speaker, in referring to this subject, alluded to the active work that has been accomplished for medical education by the New Jersey State and Camden County Medical Society. Special reference was made in this connection to the admirable address given by a member, Dr. Taylor, the president of the New Jersey State Medical Society, on behalf of higher medical education at the last annual meeting, held at Asbury Park. The papers read at this and other meetings of the Society the speaker also said were strong and able efforts for the advancement of the profession. Higher medical education had elsewhere received marked assistance from the advanced teaching in the Cooper Hospital, and the admirable teaching also of several of the members engaged as his colleagues in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. The activity and interest shown by the medical colleges of Philadelphia at this time in making a three years' course of study obligatory, with a recommendation of a fourth year, was cited as being one of the very best evidences of this great medical centre doing all they could to foster higher medical education.

Dr. O. B. Gross was announced to speak upon "Co-education in Medicine," and we were pleased to see how liberally and adroitly Dr. Gross addressed his associates. "Give the women a chance," he added; "let us throw open the doors of our Society and admit them, as some of the best colleges are doing at this time." It was evident that the doctor's remarks met with the approval of the members, who received his suggestion with a round of applause.

Dr. Daniel Strock, in his modest, clear, and plausible manner, spoke upon a call from the chair, on "The Training School for Nurses," in connection with the Cooper Hospital. The history and course of the school was tersely given, together with a most able argument of the value of trained nurses for the care of the sick. Dr. Strock also showed that the school so far had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Dr. E. T. B. Godfrey, upon numerous calls, made a few remarks upon the unceasing interest felt by the members of the Society in the Cooper Hospital and Training School for Nurses. He also demonstrated the great value of trained nurses in his own department—that of Gynæcology. The forty-third semi-annual meeting of the Society closed shortly after an adjournment from the dinner-table by the appointment of various important committees, with interest and pleasure to all those who were in attendance.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland. Ninety-first Annual Session, held at Baltimore, Md., April, 1889. Dr. G. Love Younghill, Recording Secretary, St. Paul and Saratoga Streets.

The annual volume for 1889 of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty contains a list of the officers and members, with the minutes, addresses, and voluntary papers. The President's address, by Dr. John Morris—On Crime—abounds in valuable points, many of which will be of interest to the practitioner.

Wood's Medical and Surgical Monographs. Volume IV, Number I (October). Published monthly. Price, $10 a year. Single copies, $1. New York: William Wood & Company, 56 and 58 Lafayette Place.

The contents of the November issue are: "On the Surgery of the Knee-joint," by C. B. Keetley, F.R.C.S.; "Aids to Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery," by Jonathan Hutchinson, Jr., and "Bacteriological Technology for Physicians," by Dr. C. J. Salomongen. The first and last-named articles are both original and interesting, but the one possessing the greatest attention for the physician is the contribution by Dr. Hutchinson. Among the many diseases of the eye that this author refers to in a very practical manner we may mention iritis. On this subject he is very clear, and draws the differential diagnosis very vividly between syphilitis and rheumatic iritis.

An Experimental Study in the Domain of Hypnotism. By Dr. R. von Krafft-Ebing, Professor of Psychiatry and Nervous Diseases in the Royal University of Graz, Austria. Translated from the German by Charles G. Craddock, M.D., Assistant Physician Northern Michigan Asylum. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The Knickerbocker Press. 1889.

Professor v. Krafft-Ebing, who is one of the best European authorities on insanity, has given in this brochure much valuable information upon hypnotism. The experiments were mainly conducted before the Medical Society at Steirmark upon a young Hungarian woman, aged twenty-nine years. At one time as many as sixty-eight members and seventeen guests were present during the hypnotic experiments, which were carried out in a most scientific manner. The method of producing hypnotism upon this case, the test resorted to, and the entire consideration of the subject are of much value to all physicians. The translator, Dr. Craddock, of Traverse City, Michigan, has produced a volume which reads as interesting as a novel.

Foods for the Fat: A Treatise on Corpulency, and a Dietary for its Cure. By NATHANIEL EDWARD DAVIES, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. American edition. Edited by CHARLES W. GREENE, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1889.

In an introductory in this little book the author defines what constitutes robust health, and follows with a description of corpulency in Part I. In this same portion of the book food and exercise receives consideration, much stress being given to the evil of overeating and the employment of stimulants. Part II treats of meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit, suitable for fat people, and examples are also given of dietary. A very excellent list of breakfast and dinner dishes are likewise to be observed in this very useful book. The arrangement of the text and rules laid down are such as to be of value to every one who wishes to know the proper kinds of food for the fat. The American author has made some very good additions, and has well adapted the work to the American method of living.

Hypnotism: Its History and Present Development. By FREDRIK BJOEUSTROM, M.D., Head Physician of the Stockholm Hospital; Professor of Psychiatry; late Royal Swedish Medical Councillor. Authorized Translation from the Second Swedish Edition. By BARON NILS POSSE, M.G., Director of the Boston School of Gymnastics. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Company, 28 Lafayette Place. Price, 30 cents.

As this work treats of hypnotism and the different species of fascination physically as aiding the same result, the reviewing of it has much the same effect on one interested in such subjects.

It is well written, being concise, which is a difficult point to master in all translations. The subject matter is classified into twelve chapters, including the bibliography of hypnotism, which may save much labor to those pursuing such reading, but, as the great mass of literature of hypnotism is in the French language, more translation must be accomplished before it can be understood by the mass of the English-speaking people.

Reading in the first few chapters that placing the finger over the closed eye, with concentration of the mind, tended to produce hypnotism, or at least the cataleptic or first stage of it, we tried the experiment. In a few minutes we were in such a drowsy state that we stopped reading and tumbled into bed, though having none of the tetanoid or other symptoms of catalepsy. This drowsiness is explained by the author to consist in the finger tiring the nerves, and especially the sheath of the optic nerve, producing stupor and sometimes coma.

Gynæcological Electro-Therapeuorasio. By R. BIGELOW, M.D., Permanent Member of the American Medical Association; Fellow of the British Gynæcological Society; Member of the Anthropological and Biological Society of Washington, D.C. With an introduction by DR. GEORGES APOSTOLI. Thirty-two woodcuts. Pp. 196. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1889.

This comprises a recapitulation of the work and methods of Dr. Apostoli. The book is opened by an introduction from the pen of Apostoli, in which he presents, very temperately for a specialist, the advantages of the use of electricity in the treatment of the diseases of women, and the class of cases which are most likely to derive benefit from its use.

While we may not regard its application so favorably, nor hope to accomplish a cure in many cases other than by operative procedure, it cannot be disputed that patients have been subjected to operation who might have been more safely and effectually treated by electricity.

The first three chapters are devoted to the physics of electricity,—knowledge necessary to a proper understanding of the therapeutic application of the agent.

The balance of the book is taken up with a *résumé* of Apostoli's plans of treatment. . . . To those who are unable to read his papers in the original, this book affords an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the great success attained by this diligent student. Those interested in the treatment of pelvic disorders will find themselves well repaid for a perusal of this work. The results given are so flattering that the operator who cures such diseases by mutilation should hesitate before sacrificing organs that may be rendered productive and painless by other methods of treatment.

Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases. An Atlas and Text-book combined. By GEORGE HENRY FOX, A.M., M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, etc. Hand-colored plates; nearly one hundred cases from life. Parts Nine and Ten. Complete in twelve parts. Price $2.00 per part. New York: E. B. Treat, publisher.

Leucoderma, alopecia areata, keloid and fibroma are illustrated in Part Nine by some very good photographs. Concerning the cause of alopecia areata, which is so much in dispute, Dr. Fox believes it to be dependent upon a trophine urosis or functional derangement. A parasitic origin has been claimed, he writes, for it, but the claim is by no means established. Part Ten contains plates which represent the different varieties of lupus and lepra. In the latter affection Dr. Fox has had much personal

experience and the photographs show that they have been selected with care. The text upon scrofuloderma portrays the disease most strikingly, and we are pleased to observe that the author recognizes in the treatment the value of chlorate of potash. He also truly says, that in spite of their undoubted value in certain cases, too much reliance should not be placed upon the various drugs, to the exclusion of a strict hygienic regimen. Without proper food and plenty of open-air exercise, internal medication, he rightly adds, will prove of little value.

Popular Science Monthly, for November, 1889. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.

With each succeeding month new subjects are brought to the attention of the readers of this very practical journal, and new friends are found among the contributors. The most attractive and at the same time interesting writer in this issue is Edward Atkinson, LL.D., who writes upon "The Art of Cooking." At an expenditure of a great deal of time, Dr. Atkinson has discovered a method by which poor people may live at a cost which is but trifling, and yet they will enjoy the best-cooked meals that the country affords. For example, the meat and potatoes and bread, which is to be baked for breakfast, is all prepared and placed in the oven on retiring, the proper amount of heat is applied to cause the cooking to proceed but slowly, and lo! in the morning the meal is already cooked, and can be served hot. A like arrangement can be made for dinner if both husband and wife are engaged in a mill or factory, and the special feature of this plan is that the same heat which does the cooking also furnishes light and heat for the home. As Dr. Atkinson says, in the course of his communication, it cannot be otherwise than economical, as the same light that he is writing by not only is cooking his breakfast for the morrow, but it supplies him with heat and comfort as well. There is but one difficulty in securing the attention of the middle classes to an economic innovation of this character, and that is that it is much too cheap and promises far too much to be regarded seriously. Upon the same general principles no one who controls capital will undertake the risk of placing the invention upon the market so that it may be within reach of those who would be benefited. Fifty years hence, doubtless it will be difficult to find any family living without having some form of Atkinson's "Aladdin Cooker."

To physicians the paper of Prof. James H. Stoller, upon conditions affecting the reproductive power in animals, will prove especially interesting, as well as the paper of Hyland C. Kirk, who attempts to answer the question as to whether or not the human body is a storage battery. Responsibility in mental disease by Crichton-Browne; "Speech and Song," by Morell Mackenzie, and a communication from a correspondent, who suggests that there ought to be some method by which the human body might be "cobbled up" are all interesting papers. As usual, the popular miscellany and literary notes are select and instructive.

Hand-Book of Hospital Practice and Physical Diagnosis. By CHRISTOPHER J. NIXON, M.B., LL.D., University of Dublin; M.D. (Herr Causa), R. N. I.; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Catholic University, etc. London: J. & A. Churchill, 11 New Burlington Street. Dublin: Fannin & Co., 41 Graften Street. 1889.

Much originality is displayed by the author of this work upon a department with which he is most familiar. The general make-up of the book is attractive, and the divisions and subdivisions are so arranged as to call attention at once to some very valuable points. In the introduction Dr. Nixon writes with effect upon the facies of disease, and just here we may suggest that very many authors too often overlook facial expressions of certain affections. Following facies of disease, the type of constitution and state of general nutrition, decubitus, temperature, pulse—its rate and character, the tongue, skin, and subcutaneous tissue, and appetite, are each sufficiently considered and made interesting to the reader. Chapter I is devoted to a physical examination of the organs of respiration, followed by II, III, and IV on palpation and percussion of the chest and auscultation of the lungs. The examination of the sputum, especially for parasitic growths, is given so as to be easily understood by any one. Dr. Nixon concludes at this part that the existence, however, of micro-organisms, which are especially characteristic of pneumonia, may be regarded as still unproved. Dr. Klein has pointed out, he cites, that whilst pneumococci are freely present in the sputum of pneumonia, they are merely septicæmic organisms, and are most abundant in sputum which has been allowed to stand for a time. The examination of the organs of circulation, the heart and great vessels, occupies Chapters VI, VII, VIII, IX, and demonstrates the master mind in pointing out palpation, percussion, and auscultation upon this important muscular organ and its vessels. The remaining chapters include a physical examination of the abdomen, the excreta, an appendix in which good lessons are given on case-taking, a useful glossary, and a carefully-prepared index. In referring to the urine, Dr. Nixon speaks of physiological albuminuria, or the transient occurrence of albumen in the urine in persons apparently in good health, which he in no way believes comes from the kidneys. It may, he writes, be exuded from the vessels of the

bladder, just as a similar exudation may take place as a result of the irritation produced by cantharides. If the urine, he concludes, be examined, it will be found that it contains most albumen when the bladder is nearly empty, or that the last part of the urine passed is most albuminous. This explanation of the occurrence under such circumstances of albumen appears most resonable. The book abounds in many similar practical views.

A Clinical Atlas of Venereal and Skin Diseases. Including Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment. By ROBERT W. TAYLOR, A.M., M.D., Surgeon to Charity Hospital, New York, and to the Department of Venereal and Skin Diseases of the New York Hospital; late President of the American Dermatological Association. Illustrated with one hundred and ninety-two figures, many of them life-size, on fifty-eight beautifully-colored plates. Also many large and carefully-executed engravings throughout the text. Parts Seven and Eight—Diseases of the Skin. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1889.

The opening subject in Part Seven is Scabies, which is illustrated by good-sized wood-cuts of the parasite and its eggs, as well as the acarian burrow in the skin. Also accompanying the text is a large lithographic plate showing the ravages of the parasite upon the hands, the lesions being shown as much as they can be by a picture of the morbid state of the skin. We note that Dr. Taylor, with much advantage to physicians reading the text, has added a number of formulas for the treatment of this disease. Dysidrosis or romphalyx and miliaria crystallina follow, with a plate exhibiting both affections. Impetigo contagiosa and the eruptions from iodic and bromide origins are next considered. With pictures portraying each affection—molluscum sebaceum, ichthyosis, sycosis, and leprosy, with plates illustrating each disease—concludes Part Seven. In treating of the cause of leprosy, Dr. Taylor states, there can be no doubt, whatever, of the contagiousness of leprosy; the experience of all ages proves that the contagion is not active and that the danger to communities and countries may be averted by timely means. According to my knowledge, he continues, there has not been a day for the past fifteen years that we have not had from one to five cases of leprosy in Charity Hospital, and yet we have never heard of an instance of contagion. This seems remarkable, for these lepers in years gone by slept with other patients when the wards were very crowded, worked with them, ate with them, and generally mingled with them. Has our author, however, followed through life the past fifteen years those who have been subjected to the contagion of leprosy. Many cases are on record, especially in India, in which the disease developed often in from five to twenty-five years after the person had been brought in contact with the poison. This fact was illustrated in one of the English journals recently, in which a case was referred to of an English boy playing in India with a native leper child, and during their sports the former was cut with a knife held by the latter. Twenty-five or more years later, after the English child had grown to manhood and returned to his native land, leprosy broke out upon him, due, as the physicians reporting the case stated, to the leprosy contracted from the native child years ago.

Dr. Taylor evidently has no belief and has failed to see the reported cures of leprosy in his experience that have been made in some of the journals, for he concludes that the prognosis is unfavorable, and that little effect, however, may be expected of any internal remedy. Lichen planus, lichen ruber, lupus vulgars, molluscum fibrosum, scleroderma, acne rosacea, rhinoscleroma, elephantiasis, leucoderma, chloasma, keloid and xeroderma pigmentosum are included in Part Eight, and each disease named is also amply illustrated by wood-cuts and lithographic plates. Among the best plates in this part are the ones on lichen ruber, a disease to which the author has devoted much time and labor in its investigation. My experience, he says, with the treatment of lichen ruber has thoroughly convinced me that sufficient stress has not heretofore been laid upon the external treatment. The disease being a moderately exudative one with much epidermal increase, the indications for baths and cutaneous stimulation are, I think, clearly marked. Stated briefly, my experience teaches me that frequent hot alkaline baths are of the greatest value. They relieve cutaneous hyperæmia, soothe the pruritus, carry off the effete epidermis, and undoubtedly cause absorption of the products of inflammation. The publishers have done their work remarkably well on this clinical atlas, producing a book of great artistic value.

A Text-Book of Animal Physiology. With introductory chapters on General Biology and a full treatment of Reproduction. For students of Human and Comparative (Veterinary) Medicine and General Biology. By WESLEY MILLS, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Eng.), Professor of Physiology in McGill University and in the Veterinary College of Montreal. With over five hundred illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. London: Caxton House, Paternoster Square. 1889.

Dr. Wesley Mills in this eminently practical book includes the lectures given by him during the past two years. Beginning with the preface and glancing through the table of contents and

the text, the reader will be impressed with the thorough and careful manner with which the volume has been prepared.

Biology receives a consideration in the introductory chapter, followed with a most vivid description of the cell. Under classification of the Animal Kingdom, in speaking of the law of habit, the author adds with much truth that it appears that underlying what we call habit there is some broad law not confined to living things; indeed, the law of habit appears to be closely related to the law of rhythm. Certain it is that it is inseparable from all biological phenomena, though most manifest in those organisms provided with a nervous system and in that system itself. Reproduction from the origin and development of the ovum to the formation of the animal body is not only well described, but is made more interesting by many good plates. The blood is discussed in a very thorough manner, and the author's views are elucidated by some very excellent experiments. In referring to the coagulation of blood, Dr. Mills concludes that any cause which hastens the disintegration of the blood-cells must accelerate coagulation; chemical changes underlie the changes in this as in all other cases of vital action.

Slowing of the blood-stream to any appreciable extent likewise favors clotting, hence the explanation of the success of the treatment of aneurisms by pressure. It is plain that in all such cases normal relations between the blood and the tissues are disturbed, and when this reaches a certain point death (coagulation) ensues, as with any other tissue.

The spinal cord and the brain occupy in their consideration a very prominent place in this volume, the author having produced some very fine cuts illustrating the minute anatomy of this portion of the body. In this part of the work Dr. Mills writes very forcibly upon hypnotism, which, he states, has some light thrown upon it by pathology. Continuing, he says, in diseases of the membranes of the brain all the sensory phenomena may be so heightened as to become painful. Slight sounds, a little light, feeble vibrations, a gentle touch, all give rise to effects out of proportion to the usual ones. From the close proximity of these membranes to the cerebral cortex we may assume that they are affected. This, together with the results of stimulation and removal of the surface of the brain, brings us some way on toward an explanation of sleep, dreaming, hibernation, hypnotism, and cerebral localization itself. The remarks of the author on the senses, which follow in the succeeding pages, contain much valuable reading matter for the active practitioner as well as the student.

Animal chemistry, well arranged, is to be found in an appendix as a concluding portion of this useful book on animal physiology.

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New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1889.

This set of books, which have been so popular in England among the students as well as physicians, have been neatly bound in a compact manner by one of the best-known American publishers. The books are of such good size, about that of a well-filled pocket memorandum-book or a diary, as to be carried with ease and comfort. They can be slipped in and out of the coat-pocket without the least effort. Students in all parts of the world will have small and convenient books of reference that can be kept in the coat and referred to at will during all hours of the day. These small volumes fulfill this object. In passing through a large book-store recently we were attracted to the number of students' hand-books exposed for sale, and on inquiry were told by the clerk that small hand-books and students' series, such as we are now alluding to, had more sale than any other books in their establishment. To the active and busy practitioner the "Aids to Medicine," by Dr. Semple, in volume three, and the "Aids to Anatomy and Surgery," by Dr. George Brown, in volume five, will be found of much service, —simply as reference books, and to keep posted on matters of importance.

Dr. Alfred S. Gubb has also, in volume four, given in a brief but a well-arranged form a large amount of valuable information upon "Gynæcology."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Paris Exhibition.

W. R. Warner & Co. have received a silver medal at the Paris World's Fair, being the highest of its kind, in recognition of the following claims:—

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Mr. G. W. Wigner, who is President of the Society of Public Analysts, London, has made a critical examination of Mellin's Food, and finds that it not only contains the nitrogenous and phosphatic matters essential for the healthy growth of a child, but that these are in the proper proportions. The examination demonstrated that Mellin's Food is not only readily digestible itself, but that it actually assists to digest milk and other foods with which it is mixed. Mr. Wigner considers it of great value for infants and as an addition to the diet of healthy children.

Index to Advertisements.

A classified index of advertisements appearing in the Medical Bulletin will be found on page 39 of the current issue.

Diseased Appetite of Hysterical Women.

℞ Tinct. ignatiæ, . 1 drachm.
Celerina (Rio), . 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful three times daily.

J. E. Prichard, M.D., Baltimore, Md., says: The Aletris Cordial I think a most excellent remedy, and have used it in ten cases of suppressed menstruation, in all of which with the best results. Among my patients were four unmarried women; one, aged twenty years, had her menstruation arrested six months when she came under my care. She was swollen, and suffered considerable pain at each monthly period, but she had no show of any catamenial discharge. I placed her on Aletris Cordial, teaspoonful doses, three times a day. She continued it for seven days, when she menstruated. I ordered her to commence again five days before her expected time to menstruate, which she has done. She is now regular and suffers no pain. Have also used it in cases of vaginal leucorrhœa with a happy result. In cases of hysteria, which we sometimes find complicated with leucorrhœa, I have combined it with Celerina:—

℞ Aletris Cordial, . 4 ounces.
Celerina, . . 4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful every three hours for one day; then the next would give it four to five hours.

I am happy to say that it has not failed to give relief in all cases in which I have prescribed it.

For Index to Advertisements, see advertising page 39.

Nervous Headache.

With the constantly increasing nervous disorders of the female portion of my practice, I find that Peacock's Bromides does more to relieve such patients and lessen the cares and anxieties of the physician than anything I have ever tried. I had a female patient lately who had to go to bed for four or five days, at each menstrual period, on account of nervous headache. One bottle cured her, and the three last periods have been easy and no headache. I use it in all classes of nervous troubles with great benefit.

Geo. H. F. House, M.D.
Clayton, Ind.

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